HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO- 72— BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 25 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI	—	16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†	—	10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx	—	20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	— MALWA *	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
28 ,,	DELTA	— MALOJAx —	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK	— MOREA * —	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x —	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA * —	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK	— MONGOLIAx —	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA —	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
29th March	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA —	For Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
28th Mar.	VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
30th ,,	BARALA —	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
31st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and usually Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	10 Mar.	25 Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	16 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	22 ,,	24 ,,
Hankow Maru ..	4104	20 ,,	1 April
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 ,,	11 ,,
Akita Maru ..	3817	4 April	16 ,,

x For Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	11th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shiraha Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Heinan Maru ..	20th ,,	31st ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th ,,	7th April
Shunko Maru ..	10th April.	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd May

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams :

"SHOSEN,"

P. O. Box No. 358.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2227.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,582
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
4C-12, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE,
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—32, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,000.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—For a charitable dispensary a Gujarati speaking M. B. B. S., or L. M. & S. Hours of work about 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Private practice will not be allowed. Apply, stating age, experience easte, qualifications and salary expected, with testimonials, to SECRETARY, Social Service League, P. O. Box 36, Mombasa, Kenya Protectorate.
A 28312

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all periodical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankane, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for Importence, general debility and all diseases having its seat in the generative organs, Chronic gonorrhoea, bladder complaints, stricture, etc. Guaranteed harmless. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3-8 per tin of 30 Pills.
N 28310

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

FRENCH SECRETS—Any COMPLEXION BRIGHTENED and GRAY HAIR MIRACULOUSLY RESTORED to its original colour and all Facial Blemishes—Rhagades, Small Pox marks, Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles, Cracks, Scars, Warts, Tans etc. permanently removed by harmlessly scientific Treatment: Brilliant and immediate results Guaranteed: charges Rs. 10 only: No. V. P. P. DR. DRUART, Behala, CALCUTTA.
P R143

PROFESSION.

A VISWANATH PANDIT the unknown Astrologer of Southern India now in Bombay On Tour. Interview on appointment only at Rs. 2/4. Discussion for one and half hour. Apply SARASWATI BHUVAN, Kapadbazar, Mahim.
P R106

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Superintendent of Gardens on a salary of not more than Rs. 500—50—700 per mensem with free quarters and conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Candidates applying for the post must either be horticultural experts or possess recognised veterinary qualifications. It is probable that more weight will be attached in making the selection to the former than to the latter qualifications.

Applications stating age, general and professional educational qualifications, actual administrative experience in the management of public gardens, parks, zoo, etc., should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and should reach him not later than 30th April, 1927.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Leave Rules and Provident Fund Rules applicable to Municipal servants for the time being in force.

Any attempt on the part of any applicant for the post to influence any officer or councillor of the Corporation will be considered a disqualification.

Employees in Bombay Municipal Service, having the necessary qualifications, are not debarred from applying for the post but such applications should be made through the Head of their respective departments.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th March, 1927. 28319

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

REVISION OF TARIFF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association have decided to effect wide revisions in their Tariff Rules and Regulations all of which definitely will come into operation on the 31st March, 1927. Under the new Tariffs all rates are strictly net and "subject to no rebate or discount whatsoever" other than allowances for approved Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Members of the Association are authorised to grant temporary cover for a period in no case exceeding 30 days but no policy or renewal receipt will be issued without pre-payment of the full premium.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.
28247

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

One HORTICULTURAL and ENTOMOLOGICAL ASSISTANT—Pay upto Rs. 500/- P. M.

Two AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS, Pay upto Rs. 200/- P. M.

The salary paid will be according to qualifications and previous practical experience on field scale. Applications should state qualifications and previous experience and must be accompanied by testimonials in original (which will be returned) and must reach the undersigned before 30th April, 1927. The selected candidates will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Director General of Agriculture and Co-operation,
Jammu and Kashmir Government,
Jammu.
28314

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 1 CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court of Bombay was DISSOLVED on the 22nd day of March, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1927.
28330

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 190 tree-guards (as per specification and design) will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1927. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rupee One per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1927.
28328

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Moji Maru," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th March, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undesigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 369 OF 1927.

P. RUSTOMJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as Import Merchants at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) VITHALDAS MANJI, a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay at present residing at Bahvnagar on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of the estate of the deceased Jafferji Mulla Husseinally ... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

ABDULHUSSEIN JAFFERJI (2) DOSIBAI widow of Jafferji Mulla Husseinally, (3) KHATIZABAI, wife of Mahomedally Dawoodbhai, (4) HUSSEINABAI, daughter of Jafferji Mulla Husseinally, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, the 1st and 2nd and 4th Defendants residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort, (5) MARIAMBAI, widow of Issaji Jafferji, (6) JAFFER HUSSEIN ISSAJI and (7) SAFIABAI, daughter of Issaji Jafferji, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Doctor Street, without the Fort the 6th and 7th Defendants being minors under the age of 18 years by their mother and guardian-ad-litem ... Defendants.

To,

THE CREDITORS,

of the estate of the deceased Jafferji Mulla Husseinally, trading in the name of Jafferji Mulla Husseinally and Sons.

SIRS,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 16th day of February, 1927, Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of the deceased Jafferji Mulla Husseinally against the Defendants abovenamed for following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the 1st Plaintiffs are creditors of the estate of Jafferji Mulla Husseinally for the sum of Rs. 5,897-5-3 and that the 2nd Plaintiff are creditors of the said estate for the sum of Rs. 20,147-12-9 with interest on the said sum at 9 p.c. per annum till 2nd February, 1927, and further interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 2nd day of February, 1927, till payment.

(b) That the estate of the deceased Jafferji Mulla Husseinally may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and that the amount due to the Plaintiffs may be ordered to be paid by the Defendants and/or out of the said estate, the Defendants 2 to 7 being sought to be made liable only to the extent of the assets of Jafferji Mulla Husseinally and/or Essaji Jafferji in their hands.

(c) That for the purpose of administering the said estate all such accounts may be taken directions given and enquiries made as may be necessary.

(d) That a partner in either of the Plaintiffs firms or some other fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the estate of Jafferji Mulla Husseinally including the said business in place of the first Defendant with such powers as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.

(e) That the Plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for.

(f) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

And take further notice that the 20th day of June, 1927, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the above suit.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 12th day of March 1927.

Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28324

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the under-noted documents of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise two Allotment Letters for the shares of the new Company into which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof:—

Coupon Allotment Letter No. 973 of 1918 Issue for one Ordinary Share No. 133324, in the name of Mr. Kikabhoy Mahomedali Karimbhoy, deceased.

Coupon Allotment Letter No. 315 of 1918 Issue for one Ordinary Share No. 132482 and Share Certificate No. B32845 for five ordinary shares Nos. 79951 to 79955 in the name of Mr. Kikabhoy Mahomedali Karimbhoy Chitharia.

RELE & CO.,
Attorneys for Dawoodbhai,
Kikabhai Mahomedali Chitharia,
Dated this 24th day of March 1927.
28329

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Gangaram Ambaji Pullee and Saiboo Jagannath Pullee, minors and in the matter of suit No. 1383 of 1926 wherein Govindram Ghanashyamdas, a firm, and Another are Plaintiffs and the said minors Gangaram Ambaji Pullee and Saiboo Jagannath Pullee and Ors. are Defendants.

GOVINDRAM GHANASHYAMDAS, a firm and SEVARAM RAMCHAND, a firm..... Petitioners.

To,

(1) GANGARAM AMBAJI PULLEE, the minor abovenamed; (2) Bai GANGUBAI alias RADHABAI, widow of AMBAJI GANGARAM PULLEE, the mother and natural guardian of the minor abovenamed; (3) SAIBOO JAGANATH PULLEE, the minor abovenamed; (4) JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULLEE, the father and natural guardian of the minor abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have some fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the abovenamed two minor defendants and the Judge in Chamber will on the 1st day of April, 1927, proceed to appoint some fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1926.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
28327

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE OWNERS OF RACE HORSES.
AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE "ERINITE."

By the order of H. J. Mehta Esqr., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji alias Abdulla of Poona, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will self by Public Auction on MONDAY 28th March, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following race horse:—

"ERINITE" (B. E. G.)

The above horse won recently in the races at Kolhapur and can be inspected at Mr. R. Bence trainer's stable at Race Course.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GOOD-WILL OF COUTTS & CO.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of E. H. Coutts (Insolvent) traded as Coutts and Co., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 28th March 1927 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the good-will of COUTTS & CO.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN THE SHOW ROOMS OF MRS. ALMEIDA IN KARACHIWALLA BUILDNGS, OPPOSITE THE HEAD POLICE STATION AND ON THE FIRST FLAT OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. M. A. RASULJI AND SONS, BOOTS AND SHOES MERCHANTS, ON CARNAC ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th day of March, 1927, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the above address by order of the concerned valuable household furniture comprising almirahs, drawing room, suite chairs, bedstead, teapoys, dining tables, marble topped centre tables, flower pots, silver table ornaments, platedware, crockeryware, gramophone with records, electric fittings, fans, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jesaji Dewji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the Mortgagor Bhagwanji Mulji and his heirs pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated 19th May, 1925, made between Bhagwanji Mulji of the one part and Keshrimal Rajmal and others doing business under the name style and firm of Jesaji Dewaji and Co., of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday the 30th day of March 1927, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 2302 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 130 and 716, New Nos. 3707 and 4663, Old Survey No. 614 and New Survey No. 1|1661 and C. S. No. 35 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 2589-90 and Street Nos. 54 and 55 and all which premises are situate at Parbhadevi Road Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Doming Pascoal Luis, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Mantri, on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Dewji Dhuru and on or towards the South by the property of N. S. Salvicio Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by "John Roberts" Army and Navy Stores, Dewjee Canjee and others, English billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, London, one cabinet phonograph, large real Persion carpets, Singapore cane furniture, iron safe Godrej, one large "Milner Safe" on stand, one real model of "Locomotive Engine" with signals, English Ice Box, one "Velie" motor car, one Fiat motor car, one cottage piano by "Gebruder Knake", etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by John Roberts, Army and Navy Stores, Dewjee Canjee and others, rich cut glassware, rich porcelainware, large and small telescopic dining tables for 30, 12 and 6 persons, arm chairs, handsome walnut colour oval mirror sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, comfortable tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chair, one pair very handsome specially made-to-order mirror back cabinets, suitable for large hall and drawing room, large corner and tapestry lined sofas cabinets, one cottage piano by "Gebruder Knake", Terracota figures and rich table ornaments, one mahogany English billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, London, in good condition, large real Persian carpets, one cabinet phonograph with a large lot of "His Master's Voice" records, a large lot of Singapore cane furniture, made-to-order single bedsteads with box mattresses, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown prtss, dressing chest of drawers, one iron safe on stand by Godrej, one large "Milner's Safe" on stand, one real model of "Locomotive Engine" with signals, card tables, easy chairs, one large English ice box with refrigerator, cooking utensils, one 24 H. P. 6 Cylinder, 5 seater "Velie" car, well equipped and in good running order, etc., etc.

The property of Sir Robert McLean, Kt., Agent, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

The property of another gentleman—One 16/15 H. P. Limousine body 4 cylinder Fiat car in running order.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

7 REELS

FELIX FANS THE FLAMES — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

"ABU HASSAN" or "THE SLEEPER AWAKENED"

A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.

(Written and Presented by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.)

At The

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FRIDAY, 25th March at 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, 26th March at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 27th March at 6 p.m.
MONDAY, 28th March at 6 p.m.

A Gorgeous Play of Colour, Song and Dance. An exquisite drama which will pass into memory.

Rates:—Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Exclusive of Tax.
Booking at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. MISTRY & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 25152.

BONAFIDE SALE.

OF VERY RICH HANDSOME MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SUITES, GLASS, CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 2ad proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at No. 2, Jairaj House Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, valuable household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table large mirror back sideboard, crockery stands chairs, drawing room cabinets, silver show case, Chesterfield suite, centre table, iron double beds, glass and panell almirahs, dressing table hat stand, writing and washing tables mealsafe, glass and crockeryware, utensils, etc.

Property of A F. Finegan, Esqr.

MISTRY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

THE GOLDEN KEY

TO YOUR FORTUNE AND FUTURE.

Contains:—Who will become a lakhaer or millionaire? Who will get hidden treasure? Who will be a rich man throughout? Who will get money suddenly? Method of preparing talismans and knowing daily future, how to know secret of success in any work, how to know lucky days. Who will live long etc. Price Re. 1-0-0.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM B. N. Ry.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 23-3-27:—

Name.	Face Value.
1. Anglo Java	0 2 0
2. Anglo Malay	1 0 0
3. Bahlias	1 0 0
4. Burma Rubber	1 0 0
5. Chersonese	0 2 0
6. Cicely	0 2 0
7. East Java	1 0 0
8. Java Investment	1 0 0
9. Kuala Reman	0 5 0
10. Kwaloe	0 2 0
11. Merbau	0 2 0
12. Mergui Crown	0 2 0
13. Mooply Valley	1 0 0
14. Pegoh	1 0 0
15. Rim Malacca	0 2 0
16. Sialang	1 0 0
17. Tandjong	1 0 0
18. United Serdang	0 2 0
19. United Temiang	0 2 0
20. United Patanis	1 0 0
21. Devon Estates	1 0 0
22. Highlands and Lowlands	1 0 0
23. East Asiatic	0 2 0
24. Travancore Rubber Co.	1 0 0
25. Malacca Rubber Plantations	1 0 0

Name.	Latest Prices.
1. Anglo Java	0 8 0
2. Anglo Malay	1 15 0
3. Bahlias	2 16 3
4. Burma Rubber	1 11 3
5. Chersonese	0 3 9
6. Cicely	0 9 0
7. East Java	2 8 9
8. Java Investment	2 6 10-1/2
9. Kuala Reman	0 6 3
10. Kwaloe	0 3 3
11. Merbau	0 3 6
12. Mergui Crown	0 7 4-1/2
13. Mooply Valley	2 0 0
14. Pegoh	2 15 0
15. Rim Malacca	0 5 6
16. Sialang	3 2 6
17. Tandjong	3 11 3
18. United Serdang	0 7 9
19. United Temiang	0 4 4-1/2
20. United Patanis	1 11 0
21. Devon Estates	1 0 7-1/2
22. Highlands and Lowlands	3 0 0
23. East Asiatic	0 4 7-1/2
24. Travancore Rubber Co.	3 0 0
25. Malacca Rubber Plantations	3 15 6

Stock of Rubber in London 61,300 tons.
Decrease on week 215 tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
March, 24.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:— Per lb	
Textile	0 11 6
Century	0 10 9
Jacob	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
Elphinstone	0 11 0
Apollo	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;	
Standard Mill .. Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 15 0
Phoneix	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303	0 15 9
Rachael Mill	0 15 3
Hindustan Mill	0 15 9
David Mill	0 15 6
Apollo Mill	
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—	0 14 6
Swan Finlay	0 14 3
Gold Mohor	
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand) .. per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 14 6
Sakuntala	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	0 14 3
Globe	0 14 3
Rachael	0 14 3
Palkhi	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 0
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 0 0
Century	1 0 6
Mun Mill	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 6
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	0 15 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton .. Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	3 13 0
Century	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	0 0 0
5800 Kurla	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124	
Pearl Pabaney	7 8 0
Hindustan	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	6 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century	0 14 9
Textile	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	2 3 6
Apollo David	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta .. per lb	1 2 0
Great	1 2 0
Phoenix	1 2 0
Kohinoor	1 2 0
Tata	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—	
Hindustan .. per lb	0 14 6
David	0 14 0
Mahel	0 14 0

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORTS

Bombay, March 24.

Messrs Vurdhman and Co., Cotton Brokers have issued to-day their weekly report recommending purchases of both Indian and American Cotton in all easy markets. While there exists a general belief that the disparity now prevailing between Indian and American Cottons is bound to improve eventually after readjustment of local economical situation, they hold the opinion that the disparity between New York and Bombay would not be disturbed and think the straddle purchases in New York against sales in Bombay would be a thinkless task. No reason is assigned for holding this opinion which can be seen from the report which reads as under:

AMERICAN.

Trade was led astray during the week by wavering and erratic fluctuations and on the whole the net vaeriations over the week show an improvement of 14 points for May and 20 points for October.

On Monday the equilibrium of the market was disturbed by the final Ginners' report which placed the total ginngs at 17,688,000 bales. This was below private estimates. Immediately on its publication the market momentarily lost its balance and there was an improvement of more than half a cent within a few minutes and thus presented a very good opportunity for selling. The opportunity was availed of by the Trade whose selling was very impressive.

Only if there had been a distinct outlook for improvement in prices there is no doubt that trade would not have allowed the prices to slip away so soon but would have maintained them firmly after the Report. But the fact that the occasion was availed of to unload the old crop rather than hold the new one, shows that Trade does not feel anxious at present about the next season.

With the supply position in a plethoric state of affairs it would be idle to expect any sudden rise in prices. There have never been any reason without crop scarce in the early stages of the growth and invariably much scares appear when prices could be considered to have dropped sufficiently. The expression "Spring advances" is, therefore, very familiar in Wall Street. Crop scares are bound to come at some time or other and hence trade would do well not to follow the decline indefinitely, but could safely buy in all easy markets.

BOMBAY.

Interrupted by Holidays the Local Market remained featureless till Tuesday when selling by Japanese Houses and some Local operators was in evidence, undawnted by the bullish ginnings. The Daily arrivals of Broach have recently tassumed large proportions and they could possibly give a check for any large immediate improvement in prices. If the arrivals continue to remain laige for some weeks more it is probable that the entire crop would find its way to Bombay before the close of April/May contracts, and nothing would be left for July/August. We could reasonably presume therefore that the arrivals must get themselves reduced after some days and that depression would be only short-lived and purchases made in depressions would prove to be profitable in the long run.

We continue to hold the opinion that the disparity between New York and Bombay would not be disturbed and we think therefore that straddle purchases in New York against sales in Bombay would be a thankless task.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL AND CO.)

Bombay, March 24.

The interest of the week was centred round the final Ginning Report which was published in America on the 21st instant. This figure was 17,688,000 bales of average weight of slightly over 506 lbs. per bale (considerably higher than the average.) If these are converted into bales of 500 lbs. each it gives in figures of about 17,910,000 bales. That the news came as a surprise to the World is certain as we had seen several estimates a few days before the actual publication in which the figure was confidently expected to be nearly one million bales more. The effect was immediate and the market rose rapidly and closed nearly 40 points higher in New York. The following day however saw the markets reconsidering the position, and most of the advance was lost. The fact is that demand has, up to a week or two ago, been so good that there are bound to be periods of slackness from time to time and the tone in the home markets in spite of the bullish Ginning figure has turned more to the bear side for the time being. Our Liverpool friends cabled us last night as follows:—

"Market affected unfavourably by poor trade demand, English Spinners less inclined to buy. Chances are in favour of market declining."

While we think that this opinion may represent the opinion of a section of the more cautious traders in Liverpool, we do not anticipate much decline and still favour the bull side of the market on every sign of easiness.

As is usually the case at this time of the year there is a good deal of controversy as to the size of the Indian crop and figures varying to an astonishing degree are being freely quoted.

In our opinion the Government figures of 4,952,000 bales are too low and we shall expect to see a considerably larger crop. At the moment there may be a reason for parity being so far out, but we think that later on there must be an adjustment and we can see the time coming when there will be plenty of cotton in India with a return to normal Indian prices, and this we think is not very far off.

FIRE JUTTS 22 TIMBER YARDS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Further enquiries made in regard to the fire that broke out in Northern section of the city early yesterday morning show the conflagration covered an area of 440 yards and as many as 22 timber yards were gutted.—Free Press.

MATCH INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

RANGOON, Mar. 22.

The Tariff Board resumed its sittings today. Messrs. Adamjee Hajee Dawood and Company Limited, in the course of their written statement, and Mr. Bawaney, Director, in the course of his oral evidence, in which he was assisted by two members of the staff, stated the only kind of wood found convenient for all purposes was what was locally known as Bonmeza, its botanical name being Albizzia stiplata. Their annual reqirements of wood were approximately 11,000 tons. For an output equivalent to the full capacity of their machinery, they would require 13,500 tons. For the current year they had contracted for about eighty per cent. of their requirements from Port Blair. The total cost per ton of fifty cubic feet delivered at the factory was between 30 and 40 rupees.

MOSTLY INDIAN WORKMEN.

They did not consider the employment of skilled labour imported from abroad at all necessary, except machinery experts. Indian workmen were being trained in skilled work under the guidance of their two experts. No difficulty was experieneed in training, as match machinery was simple, particularly German machinery. Their factory employed 1,500 workmen, the majority being Indians, as Burmans did not like factory work. Of the work people 800 were males and 700 females, all Burmese. The males' average daily wage was one rupee and four annas and females' one rupee. They had found, from experience that Indian labour improved with training. There were no children employed in the factory. They had erected barracks for some of their labourers and supplied free medical aid to workmen. At present, in their factory, two thirds of the work was done by machinery and one-third by hand.—A. P.

GOLD THREAD WORKERS' STRIKE.

MR. JHABWALA'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

"In connection with the strike of the Gold Thread Workers of Bombay I desire to make an explanation regarding the gold thread workers of Bombay who are now on strike as a result of the injustices of the intermediaries, namely the Karkhandars. The latter appear to be in league with some of the Police authorities of the lower grade. On Sunday, at about 2 p.m., two of our men were passing by the shop of Asrali Tikavala at Bhendi Bazar. Though these men did nothing to merit any threat from any police constable, they were arrested by the members of the Dogdi Chowki, and taken to the place. Thereupon some 60 workers gathered together, so all the 60 were taken there. The abovementioned two men were detained at the Chowki for over an hour and a half. All the 60 were also warned by the Inspector in charge and then presumably at the instigation of the Karkhandars (as if the men were to blame) the men were let go! Whenever our workers move in Bhendi Bazar they are shadowed by Police constables. At the meeting of the Karkhandars, white Police constables were kept just to frighten the workers.

"Can this not be called police interference to cow down the spirit of the workers? The police should not meddle except when peace is disturbed.

"This complaint was placed by me before the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Kelly after patiently hearing and considering the case has agreed to enquire how far the Police constables are taking sides with the owners so as to effect necessary justice to the men. I have on my initiative submitted a written statement to the Commissioner."

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March 24.

The Linseed market opened to-day for May delivery at Rs. 10/11/3 and improved to 10/12/6 on some short coavering and local operators buying. At the advance there was some profit taking and the market closed steady.

The Wheat market opened to-day for May delivery at Rs. 7/10/9 and improved to 7/12 on local mills buying. Towards the close prices reacted on little selling. September Wheat was neglected but ruled steady.

Linseed May	10 12 3
Wheat May	7 11 9
Wheat Sept.	7 13 0

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Undoubtedly you and your various readers will be following, with considerable interest, the editorial articles of the "Herald." During the course of the last few days, your contemporary has abused the leadership of Pandit Motilal, Mr. Shrinavas Iyengar, not to speak of Lalaji, Jayakar, etc. In the eyes of the "Herald," the only All-India leader, at present, is Balubhai T. Desai, who is a member of the local Legislative Council. The "Herald" has been praising him every now and then and not content with this, it evidently thinks that the only leader worth the name in the whole of India is Mr. Balubhai Desai—probably greater than even the Mahatmaji. If not, what is the object of this boasting of Mr. Desai?—Yours, etc.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 24.

S S Sigrum, Svensen, Rangoon.
S S Ranchi, Cossey, London.
S S Barala, Halls, Busreh.
S S Garbeta, Gill, Singapore.
S S Moji Maru, Soyima, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

March 25.

S S Seiyo Maru, Matsui, Kobe.
S S Tokushima Maru, Arcki, Karachi.
S S Binfield, Lebas, Rangoon.

S S Sigrum: The Seindia S N Co.'s steamer Sigrum arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with cargo of rice.

S S Barala: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Barala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garbeta: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Garbeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore with a general cargo.

S S Moji Maru: The N Y K steamer Moji Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Seiyo Maru: The N Y K steamer Seiyo Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Tokushima Maru: The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Benfield: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Benfield will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Ranchi arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 10th inst., a general cargo and about 432 passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 24.

S S Ethelwolf for Antwerp: 1000 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 5000 cwt crushed bones S. Bannister and Co.

S S Jalapa for New York: 1 parcel carpet F Bruiser, 4000 cwt myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co.

For Philadelphia: 372 bales cotton rugs and gunny bags Indian Waste Trading Co., 66 cks. goat skins Briskey and Co.

S S Genova for Genova: 1000 cwt linseed K M Nathoo, 1500 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 25 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha, 660 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co.

For Naples: 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Marcenfels for Leith: 525 cwt hides fleshing A J Karachiwalla, 30000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

For Havre: 125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg: 85 cwt myrabollams K Meyer, 8 cwt intestine A Shustry, 170 cwt dry casing L Ebrahimjee, 1995 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Purushotam, 1500 cwt mowraseed Ralli Bros., 21 cwt gum Arabic P Kooverjee and Co.

For Bremen: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 100 bales hemp C Peraj and Co., 137 cwt olbianum G Suchidina, 1000 tons manganese ore S Syndicate Ltd.

S S City of London for Hull: 2500 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 500 cwt mowraseed S. Bannister and Co. Ltd.

S S Someldijk for Antwerp: 248 bales hemp Rayenia Bros., 1000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co., 65 bales raw cotton and 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 300 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Ghent: 330 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg: 710 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 1000 cwt linseed oil cake, and 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Peermohamad, 55 bales raw cotton A Khanjee and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 24.

S S Gauge from Geneva. Agents: Maritama Italiana.—100 bales white lead, 72 cases hemp twine, 10 bales hemp cloth, 200 brls red lead, 48 bottles quick silver, 35 cases olive oil in tins, 10 cases moulding fans, 75 cases buttons, 57 cases combs, 15 cases bitter compari, 802 cases art silk yarn, 81 cases cotton goods, 100 cases olive oil soap, 59 cases cotton tissue mixed art silk, 26 cases marconi, 13 cases cotton yarns, 30 cases cotton tissues, 60 brls aniline salt, 149 cases raw art silk, 100 bags graphite, 46 cases cotton printed twill, 10 cases cotton embroideries, 15 cases railway material, 12 cases cotton goods embroideries, 12 cases art silk fancies, 15 cases stripped tussore, 110 cases vermouth, 25 cases art silk stripped shirting, 200 cases condensed milk, 20 cases cotton goods with art silk, 4 cases and 6 brls cheese, 93 brls. 60 cases and 52 cylinders aniline colour, 69 brls indigo, 72 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods, 9 cases cotton, 75 cases cotton piecegoods, 26 bales silk waste yarn, 667 cts and 110 brls flooring tiles, 12 cases cotton and art silk fancies, 29 pieces marble slabs, 13 cases woollen caps, 20 cases cotton tape, 50 cases fez, 10 cases motor cars.

From Calavia: 2800 bags sugar.

From Marseilles: 450 cases vermouth, 20 brls colours, 23 cases woollen threads, 55 cases mineral water, 200 cases brass circles, 14 cases hard ware, 2200 packets and 800 cts flooring tiles, 48 cases motor cars, 300 bags almonds.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. H. Khambata to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Passport Officer, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Arratoon on leave.

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S., is confirmed as Superintendent of Prison in the Jail Department of the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 1st instant.

Dr. M. Salisbury to be Additional Chaplain, Karachi, with effect from the 4th inst.

Mr. Jivaji Raghojirao Savant, on return from leave, to act as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse.

Mr. Trimbak Raghunath Kharshikar to act as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. T. T. Kothawala.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussain, District Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay of four months.

Mr. H. A. Elgee, Chief Engineer (Executive), Back Bay Reclamation Schemes of the Development Department, is granted, with effect from the 6th April 1927, leave on average pay for one month and 26 days.

Mr. D. A. Fenton to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 21st March 1927 during the absence on leave of Sir Robert McLean.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate General, Bombay, is granted leave on full pay during the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court, Bombay.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay, preparatory to retirement, for six months with effect from the 14th April 1927, or such subsequent date whereon he may avail himself of it.

Dr. S. R. Joglekar, to be Honorary Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the 25th February 1927.

Major B. F. Eminson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik, to act as Assistant Director of Public Health, Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 2nd February 1927, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur P. T. Kothari, has been granted leave on average pay for eight months out of India, with effect from 19th March 1927, or date of relief.

MR. BAKER TO ACT AS BOMBAY JUDGE.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice, C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Slight rain during week in parts of Kanara, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops were damaged by frost in parts of Nawabshah and by frost and adverse winds in Upper Sind Frontier; their condition was not satisfactory in Ahmednagar; they were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and harvesting of rabi crops were in progress in some places. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage: Below normal.

Sind 23 to 53, Gujarat 24 to 45, Konkan 32 to 41, Deccan 29 to 51, Karnatak 23 to 38.

WHITE PIQUES (English)

A perfect washing material 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1/- per yard. Send for patterns.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.

K.-23.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

May	14.09+.14
July	14.28+.13
October	14.46+.16
December	14.63+.16
January	14.64+.18
Middling Spot	14.52+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

May	14.11+.14
July	14.25+.13
Middling Spot	14.12+.12

NEW YORK.

New York Mar. 23.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	13.97
July	14.15
October	14.30

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	13.98
July	14.16
October	14.31

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	13.94
July	14.14

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

March	7.28—.10
April	7.32—.10
May	7.40—.11
June	7.46—.10
July	7.54—.11
August	7.57—.11
September	7.60—.11
October	7.63—.11
November	7.65—.11
December	7 68—.11
January	7.71—.11
February	7.73—.11
March	7.76 -.11
Middling Spot	7.63—.10

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Scinde Good	5.70—.15
Scinde Fully Good	5.90—.15
Scinde Fine	6.10—.15
Bengal Good	5.80—.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.00—.15
Bengal Fine	6.20—.15
Oomra Good	6.20—.15
Oomra Fully Good	6.45—.15
Oomra Fine	6.70—.15
Broach Good	6.15—.15
Broach Fully Good	6.46—.15
Broach Fine	6.75—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

March	13.03—.12
April	13.05—.12
May	13.08—.12
June	13.11—.12
July	13.13—.12
August	13.15—.12
September	13.24—.12
October	13.26—.12
November	13.33—.12
December	13.38—.12
January	13.31—.12
February	13.31—.12
March	13.31—.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.35—.05

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 23.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£111-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£74-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£59-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£68-3/8
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5%	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest day to day Loans	4-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 pc.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 23.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£61-1/4
Copper, Braziers,	£72
Yellow Metal,	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£311-3/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March. 23

Demand Bills	485.25

COFFEE.

New York, March. 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot	16-1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D/P Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 105 65.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 24.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 7 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 12 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £19-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. Shipment Quoted, £19-12-6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London March 23.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl shipment Sellers. 49/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers. 50/-
Wheat, Australian,
Mar/Apl. shipment. Value. 52/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment Offered. 51/.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 52/-Apl-May S'ment. Offered.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers £17,7,6
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment, paid £17-0-0
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton. £14: 16:3 May-June S'ment, Hull. Paid.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £18:2:6 Mar-Apl S'ment. Offered.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 23.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 30/14 April Delivery paid and Buyers.
Linsee Oil, Naked, London cwt. 30/1 1/4 May-Aug Delivery Buyers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
March, per Cwt, 17/7-1/2
July/Sept, per Cwt. 17/2-1/4
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 17/4-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
Sept. per Cwt. 17/4
Java Sugar Fine Whte, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/4-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/8-1/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/8-1/4 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/8-1/8 Sellers

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 23

SILVER—Market quiet

Spot	25-7/6
Forward	25-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 23.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, March 24.

The Gold market is rather steady as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bar Gold Ready.	21	5	6
Fagan delivery	21	5	0
Chaitra delivery	21	7	0
Vaisakh delivery	21	8	0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, March 24.

London market yesterday closed unchanged and the New York improved 5/16 to 55 1/4. Chinese exchange is also better which reflected on our market. The market ruled steady with small turnover of business and finally closed as under. The tone is firm.

Silver Ready	58	9	0
Fagan Delivery	58	9	0
Chaitra Delivery	58	11	0
Vaishakh Delivery	58	11	0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Advanced on Strengthening Statistical Situation. Futures 14 to 18 Higher. Spot Cotton Improved 10 Points to 14.25.

LOCAL:—Eased on Commission Houses and Operators selling. Despite Better Liverpool, Japanese sold. Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May Highest 14.10 (2-55 p.m.) Lowest 13.93 (10-06 a.m.).

New York Cables:—Textiles still comparatively quiet, but steady business doing. Statistical situation impressive, strengthening daily, no further pressure need be expected from this crop. Think reaction has gone far enough, and while we do not see any immediate prospect of an advance, think probability strongly favours higher prices in the long run.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpoor friends:—

"Think present crop factor discounted; next move must come from prospects new crop."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

"Market responded easily to small buying orders."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market featureless; do not expect much improvement in the immediate future. We suggest purchases on easq markets."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet but improved on small offerings and Speculative buying. The close was steady at a rise of 14 to 18 points. Spot Cotton ruled steady with an advance of 10 points in prices to 14.25c.

The Liverpool market ruled quiet but steady with no fresh developments. The close was quiet at a decline of 10 to 11 points Spot Cotton ruled quiet with a moderate demand and prices declined by 10 ponts to 7.63d. per lb. Sales of actual Cotton were reported 6,000 Bales.

Recent movements of prices of American Cotton indicates that owing to small ginning figures there is little likelihood of increasing pressure of Spot Cotton which eventually will result in a strong statistical position. This factor will save the market from an appreciable decline. At the same time we believe favourable crop prospects at the moment will induce Speculative sales which is likely to check any marked improvement in the prices. As long as this situation continues, we believe in a fluctuating market without any trend either way and recommend calping business selling on bulges and buying on dips.

LOCAL COTTON MARKET.

Following a rise of 14 to 18 points in New York futures our market to-day opened for Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 297 and declined on local operators and Commission Houses selling. At the decline there was scattered buying and prices improved and the market ruled steady and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closes.
Broach A.|M.	297	295	295	295|8
Broach J.|A.	300	300	299	299
Oomra March	286	286	284	284|8
Oomra May	286|8	286|8	285	285|8
Bengal March	273	273	271|8	271|8
Bengal May	271	271	270|8	270|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 10 points better our market opened for Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 296|4 and declined to 294|4 on Japanese houses selling freely. The close was quiet. Later Cables indicate Liverpool to be 5 points higher.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.|M.	296 4	296|8	294 4	294|8
Broach J.|A.	299	299	297|8	297|8
Oomra March	284	284	282|8	282|8
Oomra May	286	286	285	285
Bengal March	271|8	272|8	269|8	269|8
Bengal May	270	270	268|8	268|8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 24.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
March	199.10 plus 2.50
June	206.70 plus 3.00
September	211.10 plus 3.20

To-morrow the local forward market will remain open from noon to 3 p.m. whilst the Sewri markets will remain entirely closed on account of "Ramzan."

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, March 24.

F.G.M.G. Bengal March	271
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	270
F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	299
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	299
Fine M.G. Oomra March	284
Fine M.G. Oomra May	286

SPOT RATE.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
Bengal	289	282	275	267
S.P.	285	278	271	263
Rajputana	289	282	275	267
Broach	321	316	311	..
Oomra	292	287	282	..
C. P. 1.	307	302	297	..
C. P. 2.	300	295	290	..
Khandesh	288	283	278	..
Muthia	285	280	275	..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 24.

100	A. Damodar	Beawar	281
200	A. Damodar	Khamgaon	292
100	A. Damodar	Kasganj	283
100	G. V. Lanke	Rajputana	272|8
100	Mitha Nathoo	Neemuch	286|8
200	Jamshed Mill	Mugli	295
100	Birla Bros. Sinh	American	315
100	Gokak Mill	Neemuch	287
100	Gokak Mill	Hingoli	292
100	Simplex Mill	Purna	295
200	Ralli Bros.	Muthia	285
200	Tata Sons	Bhesa	360
100	R. Dossa	Broach	310

To-morrow Ready market will be closed on account of holiday.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 24.

		Ready. Mill Terms.	New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	283
"	Fine	"	278
"	F.G.	"	273
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	277
"	F.G.	"	270
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	305/8
Nagpur	"	"	305/8
Yeotmal	"	"	298/300
Arvi	"	"	298-300
Amraoti	"	"	292/94
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	292/94
Mulkapur	"	"	287/89
Khandesh	"	"	285/88
"	F.G.	"	
Muthia	Fine	"	285
"	F.G.	"	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		305/10
Purna	Average	"	290/95
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	290
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	300/2
Burwah Sanavad			295
Broach	Fine M.G.		320/23
"	F.G.	"	
Western Good			328/30

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 24.
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		3,04,488	2,81,668
Central India	1,313	2,51,944	3,20,817
Barsi and Nagar	225	1,79,027	1,78,018
Hyderabad-Gaorani	122	62,440	64,009
Berar	1,662	5,13,971	4,11,999
Central Provinces	1,019	2,10,134	2,08,021
Total Oomras	4,371	15,22,004	14,64,532
Dholera	979	1,02,997	1,69,591
N.W. Provinces	51	53,465	1,26,512
Rajputana	429	36,170	81,270
Sind-Punjab	752	1,02,045	2,26,080
Broach	3,747	47,829	2,58,683
Coompta & Dharwar	3,019	36,553	24,687
Westerns-Northerns	846	16,205	16,071
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	233	5,088	7,021
Persian		3,373	2,220
American		104047	807
Egyptian and African	227	27,337	37,758
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		467
Total	14,704	20,57,560	24,17,175

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 17th March.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,581	1,99,471	3,51,738
Japan & China	6,702	9,74,858	11,02,180
Coast Ports	9,542		18,537
Up-country by Rail	67,536		50696
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan	79,008		49,051
Total	8,283	13,30,415	15,72,112

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 24.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,360
Linseed	12,037
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	3,103
Gingellyseeds	501
Poppyseed	118
Groundnuts	3,847
Castorseed	9,518
Rice	14,139
Myrabollams	3,264
Cottonseed	324
Gram	1,886
Joowar	100
Barley	457
Bajree	1,272
Coal	

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 24.

Cotton Mill shares ruled dull to-day. Tata Steel were prominent. Tata Ordy. opened at Rs. 65/ and Drd. at Rs. 212/8 and touched Rs. 66/8 and Rs. 216/4 but closed weak at Rs. 65/ and Rs. 210/ respectively owing to profit taken. We quote:—Fazal 927/8 Dying 850 Gokak 126/4 Pabaeney 260/.

Cement shares ruled weak owing to profit taking.

We quote Bundi 22/4 Katni 168/12 and Cement 111/4.

Bombay Burma ruled easier.

Alcock delined to Rs. 237/8 in absence of buyers.

In Bank shares Imp. fully paid and Bank of India were in demand. We quote:—

Imp. Bank fully paid 1475/ Imp. Bank p p. 372/8 Bank of India 71/8 Central 29/4.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	76	8
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	22	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	30	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	161	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	168	12
Katni Cement D.	40	..	505	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	5
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	53	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	102	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 XD	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	186	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	139	6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydrd-Elec. O	1,000	40	1061	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	990	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	590	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	850	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	XD
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	780	XD
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	535	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	237	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	633	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	5	12
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	342	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	645	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14		25
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	127	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	89	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	210	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	65	
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter			4	1
New India	25	..	22	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1425	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	3	8
Arya Vijay	100	..	3	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/70 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 108/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1874 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates. Delivery 12th April 3-1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/15 1945/55: Rs. 108/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Berar Manfg.	200	30	215	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	335	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	950	
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	roy	433	12
Central India O.	10	16	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	143	12
Crescent	100	4	196	4
Curimbhoy	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-1-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	260	
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	926	4
Finlay	1,000	..	152	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	127	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1760	
Indian Bleaching etc.	1000	751	181	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1140	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	362	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	105	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500		1127	8
Laksmmi Cotton	1,000	150	6100	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	26	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	127	8
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1655	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2235	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	182	8
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	175	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmanshhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	552	8
Phoenix	100	10	430	
Premier	100	..	10	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	165	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	532	8
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	96	4
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2630	
Vishnu P.	500	35	1585	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	900	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					430
Bombay Cotton					330
Bombay Dyeing	952 8	952 8	948 12	950	
Century	441 4	441 4	432 8	438	12
Central India					531 4
Colaba Land					143 12
Crescent					196 4
Edward Sassoon					140
Fazulbhoy	928 12	930	926 4	926	4
Finlays					152 8
Globe					40
Gokak					127 8
Indian Bleaching					181 4
Indore Malwa					362 8
Kohinoor					1177 8
Madhowjee					130
Mathuradas					77 8
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					132 8
New Great					332 8
Pearl	553 12	553 12	551 4	552	8
Pabany					260
Phoenix					430
Simplex					165
Swadeshi					531 4
Swan Mills					162 8
Tata Mills					101 4
Govt. paper 2½ per cent.				78	12 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent					103 5

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 23.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	27.54
T.T. Milan on London	105.47
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Agriculture Commission meets at Town Hall at 10 a.m.

Military Tattoo in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Race Course, 9 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Bhotta Singh's XI or St. Xavier's College vs. City Police, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 26.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Military Tattoo in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Race Course, 9 p.m.

At Home to meet the President and members of the Corporation, Municipal Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Poona Rangers or Ajmere vs. St. Patricks or Lusitanians 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Beethoven Concert in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will be present.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1927.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. P. G. ROGERS.

A farewell entertainment will be given to Mr. P. G. Rogers, Postmaster-General at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday (29th instant) on the eve of his transfer from Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

Bombay, March 24.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent. —A.P.

SAINTS DAY.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. S. N. Karnatki and Father Zelamerkhan will speak on "Ekanath and St. Augustine" respectively to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 12 deaths 5, Cholera attack nil death nil, Plague attack 1 death 1, Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 84. Total mortality this day last year was 76.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagwat Gita at Devkarbhai Mansion, Parel, on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagwat Gita at the School Premises, Borivili the same evening at 7 p.m. (S.T).

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and can be listened to in the Bhandarwada Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme will be provided by Messrs. W. M. Muzumdar and Darghalker.

WISHING BON-VOYAGE TO DR. PARANJPYE.

The Dakshini Brahmana Sabha, Bombay, will give a 'pansupari' in its Shankerwadi Hall at Charni Road, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. to wish "bon voyage" to Dr. R. Paranjpye on his appointment to the Council of the Secretary of State for India and to congratulate Prof. G. S. Mahajani on his brilliant and unique achievement in winning the Smith's Prize in England.

PARSI PURSE AND ADDRESS

TO SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

Parsi friends and admirers, colleagues and comrades have decided to present a purse and an Address to Shapurji Saklatvalla, M.P., at the Excelior Theatre on Sunday (the 3rd prox.) at 10 a.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Bacha will preside. Admission by tickets (from as eight to Rs. Ten, available at the Theatre from to-morrow (Friday) between 3 and 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL-BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

The following are the results of Thursday morning's games:—

A. E. Allum walk over Leo Rodricks.

P. H. Pereira beat M. C. Captain 6—2, 6—3.

J. O. Gonsalves beat George Pereira 6—2, 6—2.

A. C. Pereira beat Allan Smith 6—1, 8—6.

R. Vaidya beat W. T. Fernandes 4—6, 6—1, 8—6.

KARNATAK MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Atiya Begum writes:—I have great pleasure in informing the cultured public of Bombay that 2 of the most famous practical exponents of Karnatak music, Chembai Vydianatha Bhagavathar and Master Mani are on a short visit to Bombay. A special meeting has been arranged by the 3 Arts to enable those interested to enjoy this marvellous performance and I hope that people will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them. The entertainment will take place on Sunday 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Aiwan Rafat" Ridge Road. It is intended to present a small purse to the performers.

AN YEAR OF IMPROVMENT.

WORKING OF B. E. S. AND T. CO. LTD.

14 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, on Thursday, afternoon, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

BBETTER AND BRIGHTER CARS.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in moving the adoption of the report and accounts paid glowing tributes to the late Sir Sassoon David, the late Chairman of the Company, and the late Mr. R. D. Tata. The speaker said: it was, a matter for congratulation tha the Company had emerged from those difficult times with its strength not only unimpaired but improved. The gross receipts showed a slight expansion. They were Rs. 86.67 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 84.10 lakhs in 1925.

Referring to the traffic, the president observed that there had been a considerable improvement in the service. The Municipal Corporation had met their request for a higher speed on the open roads. Actual tests on the route from Sassoon Dock to the Museum showed that trams could be run faster, if magnetic brakes were fitted, with safety to the public. The next services to be so run would be those from the Sandhurst Bridge and Fort, Market to the Cotton Green, and gradually the whole system, except in the congested district would be speeded.

NOTABLE STEP OF YEAR.

A notable step during th year was the opening of the first regular Motor Omnibus Service in the Island. The results showed that there was a demand for that transportation facility. The company heard on all hands nothing but praises of those omnibuses, and of appreciation of the facility they afforded.

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCES.

The President then directed the attention of shareholders to the great improvement in the finances of the company. They had discharged all their unsecured liabilities, which at their peak stood at Rs. 56 lakhs, except the nominal sum of Rs. 60,000 which was held in trust for the widow of a deceased officer. They had paid off most of the loan from the Port Trust. He then formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated.

The motion for adoption of the annual report was seconded by Mr. Vimadalal.

UNSATISFACTORY BALANCE SHEET.

Mr Shamdasani, in speaking on the report, severely criticised the balance sheet put before the shareholders for adoption. He asked the shareholders not to be contented simply with the dividend they got but to look to the proper management of company's finances.

Sir Stanley Reed, the Managing Director of the Company, replied to several questions raised by Mr. Shamdasani. He assured the shareholders that they would get any information they wanted as regards the cost and the working of the omnibus services. The Executive, he said, would do everything to protect the serivce against any competition.

The report and accounts were put to vote and adopted.

Rs. 7 DIVIDEND.

Mr. F. C. Annesley then moved that a dividend of Rs. 7 per share i.e. 14 per cent should be given to the shareholders for the preceding year. The motion was unanimously carried.

A grant of bonus equal to one month's pay to the staff of the company was also carried.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected on the Board of Directors and the appointment of Mr. N. B. Saklatlavalla was confirmed.

STATUE OF SIR DAVID SASSOON.

After the auditors were appointed Mr. Vimadalal moved a resolution to place on record the appreciation of the splendid services rendered by the late Sir David Sassoon and the late Mr. R. D. Tata. He further moved that a statue of Sir David Sassoon be created in the company's offices to commemorate the memory of the late worthy chairman. The proposals were carried, all.

After a vote of thanks to the chair had been proposed, the meeting terminated.

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

POONA, March 24.

Great pomp and enthusiasm marked the birthday celebrations of Shivaji, which concluded last night before a huge crowd, including a large number of ladies, Mr. J. S. Karandikar presiding. There was a varied programme of Indian sports, singing of national ballads and kirtan, extending from Monday till last night. Prof. Khanu delivered last Monday a lecture on the system of administration of Shivaji, presided over by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.—A.P.

COCHIN MAHARAJA TO INVITE MAHATMA?

MADRAS, March 24.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Cochin will invite Mr. Gandhi to be a state guest during his forthcoming visit to the Cochin State.—A.P.

MUMTAZ IN WITNESS BOX.

"LIFE WITH EX-MAHARAJAH".

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Justice Mirz at the High Court resumed the hearing of the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum by her grandmother Karimbibi in connection with jewellery worth Rs. 5 lakhs.

Mumtaz Begum, the defendant, was called into the witness box. Examined by her counsel Mr. B. J. Desai she said that her age was 23 or 24 years. She stayed for 10 or 11 years at Indore. There her mother gave her some gold ornaments belonging to the plaintiff for wearing. Excepting these ornaments, witness was never in possession of any other ornaments belonging to the plaintiff.

At the time when a child was born to her (witness), her mother told her that the ornaments that she used to wear were confiscated by the Maharajah, and that they were given to the plaintiff by Maharajah Ranjit Singhji of Punjab. Witness denied that any demand for returning the ornaments was made to her prior to the notice in this case.

PETION TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Shown a document, Mumtaz said it was a petition written by her step-father requesting the Maharajah to return the jewellery. She did not ask her step-father to write this petition. Witness was never in possession of any ornaments belonging to the plaintiff except the gold ornaments that she spoke of before.

Questioned by His Lordship, Mumtaz said the plaintiff had never loaned to her any ornaments at Bombay for personal wear.

LIFE WITH INDORE MAHARAJA.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General, counsel for the plaintiff, Mumtaz said a child was born to her after returning from England. It was the Maharajah's child. She was kept in the old Palace and no one was allowed to see her except on the occasion of the child's birth.

Referring to their visit to Bombay when the jewellery were alleged to have been loaned to her, Mumtaz said they were living in the Maharaja's bungalow at Napean Sea Road. The plaintiff did not meet her in Bombay at all at that time. The plaintiff was at Indore at the time. On the occasion of the marriage of the Maharajah's son, she used to wear the ornaments given to her for wearing. They were worth several lakhs, but she could not say their exact value.

Befitting the mistress of the Maharajah?—Some ornaments were of more value than others.

You were bedecked better than the Ranees (Queens)?—I was not in any way inferior to the Ranees. I was as much respected as the Ranees.

RETURN FROM EUROPE.

Further questioned, Mumtaz said before she went to Europe her relations were not allowed to see her. It was only at the time of the child's birth after her return from Europe that they were allowed to see her. After the marriage festivities were over, witness went to Bhanpura with the Maharajah. Her parents and Karimbibi also went there but not with the witness. Witness was at Bhanpura for one month, and during the period her parents saw her only once or twice. She had with her at the time the ornaments given to her by the Maharajah for daily wear.

By this time you were tired of the company of the Maharajah?—Yes.

And you asked Mahmadalli to write a petition to the Police Commissioner, Bombay?—Yes.

But you told him that you were being oppressed by the Maharajah?—I said he was tyrannising me, and after the death of the child, I was not willing to stay with him.

THE MYSTERY OF MUMTAZS' CHILD

Continuing, witness said the child died on the day it was born at Indore. The Maharajah suspected them, and still he gave her the ornaments at the time of the marriage. After the marriage, witness told her step-father that if the Maharajah sent them to Mussorie, they must get down at Delhi to get British protection. Mohamedalli had taken down the list of those ornaments which were left at Indore. Witness did not know if he wanted to make a claim in respect of them. Witness could not say whether the Maharajah had the right to take back whether he had given as a gift.

You knew that he was a despotic ruler? His will was law in the State?—It was known all over the world.

With regard to the property that was not given to you by the Maharajah, you had a better right as against the Maharajah?—It was within his power to take away whatever he pleased.

CONFISCATION OF ORNAMENTS

When witness first went to Indore, she was given some ornaments by her mother. Her grandmother had no other ornaments except the gold ornaments already referred to. Witness was subsequently informed by her mother that these ornaments were confiscated by the Maharajah. This was about the time of her confinement.

His Lordship: When did you last wear those ornaments?—Before going to live in the old palace, I used to wear them.

Replying to further questions, Mumtaz said that the letter written by Mahmadalli to the Police Commissioner of Bombay asked for protection as she thought they were in danger. The petition also made a reference to the ornaments left at Indore, but it was not under her instructions. Her step-father had done it of his own accord.

Why should he have done so?—The reason is that whatever he did in connection with me he was fraudulent.

That is the only explanation you can give?—Yes. What more can I say?

You came to know of it only after the marriage?—Yes.

You also wrote to the Dy. Commissioner, Amritsar?—Yes.

Who wrote that letter for you?—My father got it written, but I can't say who wrote it.

You signed it?—Yes.

That letter was written after you reached Amritsar?—That was so.

You went to your pleader Lachmansingh to give instructions?—I don't know Lachmansingh.

Did he see you at your home?—No.

You never saw him?—No.

That letter was read out to you before you signed it?—Yes my father read it out.

After that letter you personally saw the Dy. Commissioner?—I had gone to his bungalow, but did not see him.

Lachmansingh saw him on your behalf?—I don't know.

With whom did you go?—My father and mother had mome with me.

Lachmansingh did not come?—I did not see him.

You were not called in by the Dy. Commissioner?—No.

I put it to you that you had a talk with the Dy. Commissioner, and you confirmed what you had written in your letter to him?—I did not see him at all.

You went to the Dy. Commissioner to complain about the same matter?—My father had got my signature on the letter, and he took me with him.

For what purpose?—I don't know why.

Mr. Desai; counsel for Mumtaz; objected to these question as being irrelevant to the points at issue.

Mr. Taraporewalla, plaintiff's counsel, explained that the letter made a mention of the jewellery.

Counsel repeated the question: You did not know why you were taken there?—No.

I put it to you that you were allowed to take away from Indore all the jewellery you used to wear?—Whatever I had for daily wear I took away with me.

You say they were worth three lakhs?—That is what my parents told me after getting them valued.

Is it a fact that you were dismissed by the Maharajah?—I don't understand you.

You said the Maharajah told you to go away if you liked?—He never dismissed me from service.

Is it not true that immediately on reaching Bhanpura the Maharajah asked you to go away?—No, he only asked me to go where I liked.

You know Mr. Sule?—Yes.

Mussorie?—Yes.

Did he accompany you when you went to Mussorie?—Yes.

And you got down out Delhi on the way?—Yes.

Did Sule protest?—No.

The Police Commissioner examined you at Delhi?—Yes, he put me questions.

He examined you as to what you had with you?—I told him that I had brought my ordinary jewellery and clothes.

All the jewellery was on your person?—Some were on my person.

You instructed your pleader Lachmansingh to go to Mussorie and see the Maharajah about your jewellery?—I did not give him any instructions. My father might have sent him. I can't say.

You were told by your mother that the ornaments which your grandmother had got were originally given by Maharajah Ranjit Singh?—Yes.

When you went to Mussorie, you were not allowed to take those ornaments with you?—Nobody gave me my grandmother's ornaments.

You said your mother gave you your grandmother's ornaments?—But I did not know whether they belonged to my mother or grandmother.

But your mother told you so?—She told me once at Indore.

You had no reason to disbelieve her?—My mother told me and I remained silent.

But you had no reason to disbelieve her?—There was no question of believing or disbelieving.

Counsel repeated the question, whereupon witness replied: She stated so, but she did not produce any proof (laughter).

Those ornaments were given to you in Bombay just before the marriage of the Maharajah's son?—Not at all.

You say you never had them in your possession except when you wore them?—No. They remained with my mother.

And you don't know what happened to them?—My mother told me that they were confiscated by the Maharajah.

When you heard that the ornaments were confiscated?—At the time of my confinement my mother came to see me, told me.

That was a year before you left Indore?—Three years before.

When you heard that the ornament were confiscated, did you speak to the Maharajah about it?—Yes.

You asked him to return the ornaments?—The Maharajah said he would ask Gulammahmed and Shanker Rao about it.

Did you ask the Maharajah again to return the ornaments?—No. I did not enquire about it thereafter.

You considered it a matter of grievance that the Maharajah had taken away your ornaments?—I did not consider it so.

You did not mind it at all?—I did not care for them because they were worth about four or five thousand. So why should I worry about them?

In the Sessions Court you did not say that they were of small value?—There was no mention of the value.

You stated there that the ornaments remained with you?—I did not state that.

You also stated that you could give no idea of their value?—Yes. I stated so.

You asked Mahamadalli to write to the Prime Minister of Indore on February 1926?—I did not tell him but he himself told me that he was going to give notice.

Shown a document purporting to be a power of attorney in favour of Mahamadalli, Mumtaz said she had not signed it but only attested it. She did not remember its contents.

At Amritsar in the presence of your 'jamat' (caste people) you had admitted that you had borrowed the ornaments and you had not returned them?—I never saw the 'jamat' and never mentioned it.

This closed the evidence in the case.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. B. J. Desai then addressed the Court on behalf of Mumtaz.

Counsel submitted that this was a false claim, and the origin of it lay in the unconscious admission of the old lady Wazir Beium in her cross-examination. She said twice "If Mumtaz denies the claim of Salalut Begum, why should I not make the claim?" The hostilities between Mumtaz and her parents on account of her marriage against their wishes were really the motive for this suit.

There was not a shred of evidence in support of Karimbibi's claim that she received these ornaments as a present from Maharajah Ranjit Singhji 150 years ago. The Court had also the ridiculous story of ornaments worth 5 lakhs being carried by Karimbibi concealed in a pillow for 70 years. The old woman, said counsel, was living in comparative poverty and had to depend for her maintenance on Wazir Begum and then on Mumtaz. The story of the ornaments being given to Mumtaz in Bombay was concocted to give jurisdiction to this court.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla addressing the court on behalf of the plaintiff disconted the evidence of Mumtaz Begam. He said the court's refusal to have the plaintiff and other witnesses on commission was to some extent prejudicial to her case.

His Lordship reserved judgment till this morning.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 24.
Previous Closing Rate	14.09
To-day's Opening Rate	14.10
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL.

	March 24.
Previous Closing Rate	7.49
To-day's Opening Rate	7.50
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	7.49
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Mar. 24.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
	Higher.
Difference	0 3 0
Silver Forward	25 9 0
	Higher.
Difference	0 3 0

Tone of market:—India and Chin bought.

"CHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI."

A BENEFIT SHOW.

The proprietors of the Novelty Cinema, Grant Road Train Terminus, have kindly agreed to give a benefit show on Monday the 28th instant at 7 p.m., in aid of the surplus fund of the Bombay Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society when the famous historical film "Chatrapati Sambhaji" kindly lent by the United Pictures Syndicate of Kirkee will be shown. The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside. Prices have been kept at usual popular rates, i.e., from annas 3 to Rs. 2/4.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

AJMERE WIN AT LAST.

The argument between Ajmere and the Poona Rangers has at last been decided, and by defeating their opponents by two goals to nil, the former pass into the next. Yesterday's match was as exciting as its predecessors and excellent play was witnessed by the large crowd which turned out. Ajmere had the same team as before with the exception of Jones who gave place to Boileau. Poona were unfortunate in the fact that Naidu could not make the journey and G. Brewin had to deputise for him.

Ajmere began attacking from the beginning and in the first half Poona were penned up in their territory defending stubbornly. Massey was playing splendidly and Harbour did not have much rope, while McKenzie at full back was a tower of strength for Poona. There was a serious flaw however in Poona's methods. Their half-backs though playing well, concentrated solely on defence and whenever their forwards did get going they lacked support and Ajmere were thus enabled to keep them out. Despite this, however, the Poona forwards were always dangerous and Collie had quite a lot to do. In the early stages Harbour and Boileau continually fumbled with the ball but as the game wore on the whole Ajmere forward line settled down and towards the approach of half-time they were sweeping down with lightning rapidity in well-concerted movements. Five minutes before the interval S. Nelson scored the first goal for Ajmere. Harbour had worked the ball down to the Poona ring and manoeuvring Nelson into position, parted with the ball to him, that forward-making no mistake with his shot.

On resuming play after lemon-time the game was more even and Poona had quite a lot of the attack. Nelson got the ball from a mix-up and shot true and hard, but McKenzie's stick was there to stop the ball, and the Poona forwards then swept down. Tyrell slipped through the defence only to be baulked by Collie who came out to him. Another good Poona attack saw G. Brewin work his way into the ring but Collie dealt with his feeble shot. At this stage there was an adjustment made in the Poona team. McKenzie replaced O'Brien in the forward line and Massey and Symonds, the full-back, changed places. Poona were extremely dangerous and it was touch-and-go whether they would get the equaliser. Brewin getting through again passed back nicely to the ring where Tyrell, however, missed the ball with a hefty swing, the referee awarding "sticks." Nelson leading an Ajmere attack made a good opening and passed back to an unmarked forward line, but Cowper ran 'out' and intercepted. There was tremendous excitement and Poona deserved at least a goal. But the strain was beginning to tell and they began to tire. Harbour went to the extreme position on the left where he began to lead dangerous movements. A splendid shot by him missed by inches, and then Nelson was adjudged to be off-side when in a favourable position. Soon after, the same forward sent in a stinging shot which Cowper saved splendidly. A long pass by M. Brown, the Ajmere back, was missed by Nelson but Harbour got it in time and sent in a shot which gave Cowper no chance, the ball lodging in the side of the net. It was now five minutes before the end and Poona was rapidly going to pieces. They had shot their bolt and the strain now told. Ajmere pressed hard and tried to increase their score but the final whistle found them still leading by two goals. It had been a fine game and Poona had gone down with flying colours.

Their backs, McKenzie and Symonds, were the better pair, and this accounted for the fact, that though Ajmere were the better team, Collie had more work to do than his 'vis-a-vis.' The Ajmere half-backs were splendid and Mannings was the outstanding player on the field. This victory instals Ajmere as hot favourites for the Cup and it will have to be a good team that beats them.

AJMERE ..... 2 goals.
POONA RANGERS ..... Nil.

Ajmere: Collie; M. Brown and O. Nelson; Maxwell, Manning and Meaning; Brown Boileau, Harbour, S. Nelson and Carey.

Poona Rangers: Cowper; Symonds and McKenzie; H. Brewin, Massey and F. Brewin; McIntyre, O'Brien, Tyrell, G. Brewin and R. Brewin.

Referees: Messrs. Rodrigues and Maloney.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

5-30: Bhota Singh's XI vs. Police.

ASST. ENGINEER FOR DRAINAGE.

CORPORATION SELECTS MR. NADIRSHAW

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Thursday consideration was given to the appointment of the senior assistant engineer, for drainage, for which there were four candidates. The selection was made by the ballot box and after about an hour's scrutiny Mr. E. A. Nadirshaw was declared duly elected by the president.

The House then formed into a committee for the consideration of budget estimates.

A Chirawa correspondent wires under Thursday date:—"Mahant Sitaram Shastry of Nasik visited Nabha Patiala, Jaipur States preaching untouchability shuddhi and Shanghathan. He is going to Hardwar."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY MARCH 25, 1927.

INDIA SOLD.

We deeply regret the final decision of the Legislative Assembly in passing the Currency Bill by a majority of 12 votes because we maintain with Pundit Malaviyaji that this measure constitutes an enormous crime against the Indian people. In view of the deliberate and organised tactics of the Government both in manipulating the volume of money with a view to bring about an apparent adjustment of prices and postponing the discussion of the Bill till the position of the opponents of 1sh. 6d. was weakened, we are not at all surprised at the final decision. While fighting for 1s. 4d. we were fully conscious of the fact that Sir Basil Blackett was not going to leave a single stone unturned in executing his pre-determined policy. It is futile to analyse the whole controversy with a dispassionate and scientific mind because the whole decision has not been taken on its merits. Sir Basil wanted to stabilise the exchange rate at 1s. 6d. He presented a plausible case for 1s. 6d. to the Commission and he persuaded the Commission to accept the criterion of the adjustment of prices as the sole test for adopting a definite rate and he himself maintained that there was a complete adjustment by August 1926. In short Sir Basil wanted 1s 6d. and he invoked the authority of theoretical arguments and statistics and highest numbers to prove his point. It is a pity that he has been able to mislead both the Legislature and the public by false arguments, unreliable statistics and futile reasoning. The passage of the Currency Bill is a triumph for the autocratic, high-handed, irresponsible and one-sided monetary policy of the Government. Really and truly it is the triumph of Johukumis and the majority of Muslim elected members have proved themselves guilty of the crime of betraying their country's vital interests. In the whole controversy and in the whole case for 1s. 6d. there is neither sound economics nor sound money but there is a good deal of Imperial economics and Imperial Finance. There has been no other financial measure in the whole history of British rule in India which has deprived the people of India of so many crores of rupees. It seems that the financial grip of the Imperialists is being tightened every day and in spite of the talk about responsible Government and the appointment of the Statutory Commission we are certainly driven to the walls economically and financially. If we survey carefully the financial and monetary policy of Sir Basil during last five years, we will find that as a result of that policy the country has lost enormously. All the prospects for industrial development have been destroyed for years. The savings of the people have been curtailed, the purchasing power has been decreased and the country is in the grip of acute depression and unemployment. We venture to submit that the monetary policy of the Government is responsible for the depressed economic and industrial conditions in India.

We congratulate Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on his success in pointing out the effects of 1s. 6d. on industries, labour, agriculture and national finance. Sir Purshotamdas with his characteristic lucidity and ability exposed Sir Basil's arguments and proved beyond doubt that had it not been for the deflation of 30 crores within a few months and the frittering away of £25 million of gold belonging to India, the Government would not have been able to maintain 1s. 6d. Chastened by their defeat on the Ratio Bill the members of the Legislature have realised that without a united front it is impossible to fight against the Government. Pandit Malaviyaji briefly and effectively exposed the organised tactics of the Government. He said: "There was no parallel in the history of India to the present case, and the manner in which the Government had fixed 1s. 6d. ratio. Not only was it made impossible for the Commission to recommend any other ratio, but members were deliberately nominated, not for probity and ability, but for their support of 1s. 6d. Indeed, it was on the word of one man or two men, one here and one in London, that the whole currency problem had been settled." Th's is entirely true.

The Government are neither responsible nor responsive. It is no use shedding tears over the decision. Let us make up our differences, settle our petty squabbles and unite in our fight against the organised, conceited and autocratic bureaucracy. India has suffered enormously during the last thirty years by her defective and one-sided monetary policy and one may assure Sir Basil and his satellites that she will suffer more without being crushed but it is neither proper nor fair to justify a measure which is dictated not on its merits but by considerations which are not in the interest of India. We may further assure Sir Basil that his repetition of the assertion that the Government have never approached this subject from any other point or view except that of the interests of the masses is not at all believed by the people. It may be pointed out that in prevailing upon the Legislature to accept 1s. 6d. Sir Basil has shown neither sound financial wisdom nor sagacity. It is the execution of his personal opinion irrespective of its effects on the welfare of the people. We have never had a Finance Member so much obsessed by his own opinion and so very indifferent to the interests of the different sections of the community as the present Finance Member. We do not make any grievance against this phenomenon, but we are simply amazed to find Sir Basil indulging in economic generalisations which are neither sound nor true. He pontifically asserts: "When prices were rising currency had to expand and when they were falling currency was contracted." May we ask Sir Basil as to whether a rise or a fall in the prices is the result of an expansion or a contraction of currency or an expansion or a contraction of currency is the result of a rise or a fall in the prices? Surely Sir Basil ought to have some respect for the intelligence of the members of the Legislature. Sir Basil knew that for maintaining 1s. 6d. during August 1926 to February 1927, it was necessary to deflate currency to the extent of a few crores and he did so, bringing about a fall in the prices and involving the country in depression and unemployment. Now that the final decision on the ratio question has been taken we urge upon the members of the Legislature to fight for an immediate introduction of an effective gold standard. If we are to benefit from our fight for 1s. 4d. we must mobilise all our forces, seek expert opinion in the country and fight vigorously, actively and effectively for securing an effective gold standard as soon as possible. If we succeed in getting a gold standard we may have reason to believe that we have achieved something.

A JUST COMPLAINT.

The Committee of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well in protesting against the Government of India's decision to nominate only three delegates to the International Economic Conference at Geneva instead of the full quota of five as allowed under the rules. As the Committee points out in its representation to the Government of India, the subjects which are to come up for discussion at Geneva are such as will inevitably exhibit the clash of interests between Indian business men and the foreign exploiters of India's economic wealth. The representation which finds favour with the Government of India is, however, such as to secure to European business interests in India a proportion of two to one in comparison with Indian business interests, and unless the full quota allowed under the rules is sent out to Geneva with the consultation of leaders of non-official opinion in the Central Legislature, Indian business men will have no option but to lodge a protest at Geneva against the unfair treatment meted to them by the Government of India. From the tone of Sir Charles Innes' reply to Mr. Haji, when he interpellated the Government of India in the Assembly in regard to this matter, it is evident that the Indian public may be forced to take this step to point out to the Geneva Conference how, despite repeated requests that in the selection of India's delegates at International Conferences the Indian Legislature should be consulted, the Government of India uniformly flout popular wishes and proceed to make their own selections. The personnel of the Indian delegations at Geneva represents the views and registers the wishes of India's alien Government and not of the children of the soil. This is a position which India refuses to tolerate. The Government's choice of Sir Ness Wadia, Mr. Hyder and Sir Campbell Rhodes is boosted up in the Anglo-Indian Press as one having a "representative character." If it is, will they agree to have this character tested by submitting to an election from the Legislative Assembly and the Indian Chambers of Commerce in this country?

EUROPEANIZING HYDERABAD.

In spite of the Indianization that is going on all over the country in the public services, the Government of India have thrust on His Exalted Highness's Government a Civilian as Director of Industries and Commerce as if no Indian officer of the required qualifications and experience was available. The Departments of Industries in many important provinces are now under the control of Indian officers and even the most industrial and commercial Presidency of Bombay had to replace a Civilian by an Indian Director three years ago by a vote of the Legislative Council, as it was found from the annual reports of the Department that no useful and substantial work was undertaken and done by the European heads. In fact it was noticed in several places that the civilian European Directors more often than not watched the interests of the industries and commerce of their own country more than those of this country and it seemed as if they were given these jobs to see that no important industries were launched by Indians! The report of the Industrial Commission definitely lays down and specifies the qualifications of a Director of Industries which must include technical and commercial knowledge and experience, but even before the report was published all the provincial Governments had appointed as directors Civilians who had no practical experience of either commerce or industry and had not even technical or technological training. The provincial Councils, however, subsequently insisted on having Indian Directors and the European Civilians have now been replaced in all provinces by Indians of the right qualifications. Even in important States like Mysore and Baroda Indian Directors of Industries have been managing their respective departments successfully for many years past; but we do not understand why the Nizam's Government should have been compelled to appoint a European Director to replace an Indian officer. Had applications been invited they would easily have secured the right type of Indian officer. The way in which Europeans are now being imported in the service of the Nizam forces the conclusion on one's mind that the Government of India are bent on Europeanizing that State.

A REJOINDER TO GANDHIJI.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION---A CHARITY ORGANISATION?

NEED OF PEASANTS' AND WORKERS UNION.

(BY AN ARYAN)

Having disposed of the antiquated philosophy underlying Gandhiji's reply to Mr. Saklatvala, I now hasten to deal with his khaddar programme which he believes to be a panacea for all the ills of the country. This appears to be all the more imperative in view of his repetition at Santacruz on Wednesday last of the main facts about khaddar work which in his opinion is making great strides in the country. It is significant to note in this connection that while the city of Bombay did not care to contribute anything to his khaddar fund, only the citizens of Santacruz and some neighbouring suburbs were inspired with considerable difficulty to give him the small sum of about Rs. 5,000 as against the big sum of three lacs that they had paid nearly six years ago. This is proof positive—if any were necessary—of the waning popularity of khaddar philosophy in a city that had helped Gandhiji above all others only the other day to fulfil his pledge of collecting a crore of rupees. But instead of appreciating the past services of the city and trying to understand in a rational manner the change that has come over its people, Gandhiji, unfortunately, thought it fit to give them a dig or two in a somewhat sarcastic manner and even roundly denounced all newspapers for sitting in judgment over his efforts. All this serves to show how Gandhiji now does not care to convince the centres and organs of the rising intellect of the country and how he chooses to rely, more than ever before, on the mediaeval faith and the religious credulity of the ignorant people.

ONLY A WOMAN'S OCCUPATION.

Coming then to khaddar work, Gandhiji has stated again that "khaddar is produced 20 times more than it was manufactured in 1920", and that 'khaddar worth at least 20 lakhs was manufactured and at least 50,000 women scattered in 1,500 different villages of the country were engaged in the work of spinning for which they were paid over Rs. 9 lakhs". Now these very facts at once prove one point that Gandhiji chose to ignore for years in spite of repeated warnings, and that is that women alone—and only those who were really poor and helpless—could take to spinning and all efforts to yoke men to the old world charka were bound to prove vain and futile. And yet Gandhiji insisted for years on getting even men to spin, men who have never done anything of the kind in all history—and wasted precious money in the attempt.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

Now so far as women are concerned, Gandhiji must needs be placed on the horns of a dilemma. Is khaddar work being managed as a charity organisation for helping the needy and the poor or is it being conducted for resuscitating an old industry on purely economic lines and for ultimately creating an economic consciousness and a political force which can wrest Swaraj from the grip of the foreigners? Gandhiji has always persuaded us to believe that khaddar was propagated on really economic and political lines. But the very facts stated by him and the very activity in which he is at present engaged knock the bottom out of his argument. For, in the first place, Gandhiji talks continually of production and money spent for it but not so much of consumption and of the money recovered from it. Still less does he tell us about the huge losses that have been and continue to be incurred on the programme. And the very fact that even the scores of lakhs he has already sunk into the department do not suffice and he is continually asking for more and still more, leaves one no alternative but to conclude that the whole thing is being done on an absolutely uneconomic and purely humanitarian basis.

AN UNECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

Then again remember that the use of Khaddar that is not spun and woven by a person himself involves him in a certain loss and we also shrewd of quantities of Khaddar that many shrewd or pious well-to-do people are pursuaded to buy at the pressing insistence of some aggressive propogandists. Nor can it be said that Khaddar had not had its full trial, or that its virtues have not yet been sufficiently extolled. And if khaddar work entails a serious total loss on the coffers of so mony individuals it is not unfair to conclude that the loss will be continued and intensified with the progress of the Khaddar work in the country. Yet all this may appear to be more than justified if there was any hope of ultimately building up the khaddar industry on purely business lines. But of that we must despair and hence it can only be propped upon philanthropic support and political bias, which ebb and flow and can never be deemed to be permanent factors.

ITS POLITICAL FUTILITY.

But if Khaddar must continue an uneconomic proposition it should with still greater emphasis be pronounced politically futile. Imagine before your eyes even a pucca khaddar village where cotton and slivers are being distributed by a representative of the Spinners' Association, among, say, 50 or 100 women who return the yarn and get in return an anna or two every day. Granted that some weavers

(Continued on page 8.)

JOINT ELECTORATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The conversations between certain Hindu and Mahomedan leaders at Delhi have at last resulted in the proposals for settlement communicated by an informal conference under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah and partially accepted by the Working Committee of the Congress Mr. Jinnah deserves great credit for having induced his Muslim co-adjutors to abandon separate communal electorates in favour of joint electorates on certain conditions and I can testify from personal knowledge how strenuously he laboured at Delhi to bring about this result. These proposals have at last terminated the deadlock which had so far impeded the progress of the negotiations and altered the basis of the discussion on the subject.

The informal conference has put forward the proposals subject to the acceptance by other Moslem organisations. Similarly the Working Committee of the Congress has yet to obtain the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee after settling further details. It must also be recognised that there are other political parties and associations in the country who have a right to be consulted in the matter. It would therefore be necessary to hold informal confrences with the representatives of these parties and public bodies before finality can be reached or Government can be expected to regard the conclusions as being acceptable to the political mind of India.

I do not propose here to discuss the several conditions put forward by the informal Moslem Conference. I may, however, observe that they do not appear to be inspired by a genuine democratic spirit and are indicative of the pan-Islamic outlook of the Moslem leaders. Having realised that, according to the Lucknow Pact they have no clear majority in any Province, these leaders propose certain new arrangements whereby the Moslems can secure permanent Moslem majorities in the provinces on the Western and North-ern Frontiers of India, contiguous to independent Moslem states on the other side of the border-land. I am afraid, it would be difficult to persuade the Hindu minorities in Sind, N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal to accept the permanent domination of the Moslem majorities in these provinces. I do not however wish to anticipate here the discussion on the subject and my only object in referring to this aspect of the proposals is to indicate the narrow outlook which has inspired them.

It would be useful at this juncture to consider the situation in 1907-08 when separate communal electorates were first devised under the Minto-Morley Reforms and the arguments advanced by Indian leaders with regard to them. This question was then fully discussed in a Representation dated 24th February, 1908 on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association over the signatures of Mr. Phirozeshah M. Mehta as President and Messrs. D. E. Wacha, Amruddin Tyebji and Chimanlal H. Setalvad as secretaries. Looking back on the experience of the last twenty years the dangers which they apprehended as resulting from communal electorates have, I think, been fully realised and the proposals for joint electorates with due safeguards for the minorities which they put forward and the reasons they adduced in support of them have a great bearing on the present discussion. I, therefore, make no apology for giving here a full extract from the said Representation in the hope that the wise words of our great departed leader Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta will throw a valuable light on the present controversy and guide it along the path of true nationalism.—Yours, etc.,

Girgaum, March 24.
73, Charni Road,

D. G. DALVI.

(We regret owing to pressure on our space we have been obliged to hold over the publication of the interesting Representation by the Presidency Association referred to in Mr. Dalvi's letter till tomorrow.—Ed., "B.C.")

Notes of the Day.

A Serious Effort.

A luncheon was held recently at the School of Oriental Languages in London to make an appeal for funds to put the institution on a stable financial footing. On the menu card were printed a Sanskrit, a Chinese, and an Arabic proverb. The Chinese proverb said "In the matter of good work, let not the other man do it." It appears that the Cantonese Commander at Shanghai, General Pai-chingh-si is acting in accordance with this precept so familiar in China. He wants to begin the "good work" of preserving law and order in Shanghai and the "other men" the Foreign Powers of the International Settlement, need not be anxious that the duty of doing it, the self-imposed duty called the White Man's Burden, still devolves upon them. He has issued a manifesto in which he asks his fellow-countrymen to distinguish between attacking Imperialism and the foreigners. He has been able to call off the general strike and he is anxious to see that normal life again reigns in Shanghai. Will the Foreign Powers co-operate with him or will they feel chagrined that nationalism has been so successful? Let us wait and see.

The Oracle.

The High Priest of British Imperialism, the oracle to which all good and patriotic Britishers look for guidance in times of acute crisis when the great work of British shop-keeping is likely to be disturbed in any part of the world, has spoken. In a leading article on "Chaos in Shanghai" of which Reuter obligingly cables an extensive summary, the "Times" unburdens itself of some extra-ordinarily pompous platitudes. "Nobody," says the "Times," "can know the end," but of one thing it is certain and it is this that the present crisis in Shanghai is "only the initial stage of a protracted Chinese and international crisis." It proceeds to give still more sapient information. Many factors, we are told, enter into this crisis and they "are still hardly calculable." The "Times" may not admit it at this stage but what is quite calculable is the British anxiety to get into touch with the victorious Cantonese and make the best of a bad job. The only trouble now with Britain is to find out how far and how soon the Peking Government can be left in the lurch.

Are They Sincere?

The first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the League Disarmament Conference was held on Monday at Geneva when Lord Cecil waxed eloquent, on behalf of Great Britain, on the need of ascertaining "not what was theoretically possible, but what was practically possible." France, piqued at the attacks upon her sincerity about really desiring limitation of armaments, came out with a voluminous draft treaty containing thirty articles. So the discussion will proceed and Britain will again plead "special considerations," but the smaller nations have good reasons to doubt whether the Big Five are really sincere in their anxiety for reduction in armaments when they notice that the British Admiralty coolly proceeds with its programme of naval construction and the French Ministry for War announces that liquid flame-throwing squads will soon be incorporated in every battalion of the French Army.

Unworthy Tactics.

The cat and mouse game which the jail authorities whether in Bengal or in Burma, are permitted to play with the detenus is unworthy of a Government which prides itself on its scrupulous regard for law and order. What kind of law and what kind of order in the civilised sense of the terms is it which makes the little tin gods whose duty it is to look after Mr. Subash Bose refuse him the ordinary courtesies due to a gentleman? As the correspondence from him published in "Forward" shows, he cannot even request that newspapers should be promptly supplied to him without his jailors taking an affront and considering that he is giving them orders. His modest request that he should be removed from the Rangoon jail is still being ignored. Is this an indication that such discourteous treatment will continue to be meted out to him so long as he does not accept the infamous proposal Government have made to him that he should go voluntarily into exile?

The Same Story.

In every provincial legislature spirited non-official protests continue to be made against the affection officialdom displays for the continued existence of those post-offices, the Divisional Commissionerships. In the C. P. Legislature Mr. Kohle succeeded in carrying his resolution on Wednesday by 35 votes to 15 asking for the abolition of these totally superfluous posts. The argument for retaining them advanced by the Revenue Member, shows that in every legislature officialdom has to fall back on the same old story of how their disappearance will impair efficiency. As the efficiency of the work these officers have to carry out depends, however, entirely on the capacity of the "Indian Assistants" provided for them, that precious quality will not disappear from the administration if these I.C.S. officers costing the tax-payer more than Rs. 2,500 a month go, and the Indian Assistants whose pay rarely exceeds a thousand per month remain. Mr. Martin, the Revenue Member in the C. P. Government, had at first agreed even "at the risk of efficiency" to reduce them by one. But look at the ungratefulness of the non-official elected representatives. Like Oliver Twist they wanted more and more of such reduction, in fact the total extinction of the posts. And Mr. Martin had to put his foot down. He told the C. P. Legislature that he had "cancelled" his previous generous offer. In other words the legislature may veto the existence of the posts, but they do remain, thanks to that wonderful humbug, the dyarchy, and its Reserved Departments.

"AWE OF GOVT. GONE FOR EVER."

JOINT ELECTORATE--A HAPPY AUGURY.

MAHATMA'S DEFENCE OF BARDOLI DECISION.

"The Government know that Non-co-operation is not dead. They dread nothing so much as Non-co-operation. The awe of Government is gone for ever." Said Mahatmaji in an interview to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Regarding the Muslim proposal for Joint electorates, Gandhiji opined that it was a happy sign and augured well.

ORGANISING LABOUR FROM WITHIN.

Even in the midst of very pressing demands on the limited time at his disposal, Mahatma Gandhi was kind enough to give an interview to the representative of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Regarding the proposals of the Muslim Leaders' Conference on joint electorates, he said that the joint electorate plan was a happy sign, but before giving any detailed opinions, he wished to take some more time to consider those questions with all their implications. There is not the slightest change in his views on Non-Co-operation. As regards picketting, he expressed his readiness to start peaceful picketing at any moment, provided people were prepared for non-violence. Government, he said, dreaded non-violence more than violence. He again reiterated his conviction that the Bardoli decision had weakened the Government to a great extent. Referring to the labour movement in this country, Mahatma Gandhi said that he sought to achieve co-operation between capital and labours in the same way as he sought to bring cooperation between India and England. The following are some of the extracts from the conversation that passed between Mahatma Gandhi and our representative:—

NON-CO-OPERATION NOT DEAD.

Q.:—Comrade Saklatvala has asked you to be the leader of Trade Union movement in India. What is your answer to that call?

A.:—I do not consider that I am qualified for leadership.

Q.:—But Mr. Saklatvala says that you are the best qualified man for the work.

A.:—It flatters my pride but it does not convince me.

Q.:—How do you say that the Government is weakened by your Bardoli decision?

A.:—Had I continued the campaign, Bardoli people would have been done and our cause would have suffered. There would have been much more tension than there is to-day. The fact is that the people were not prepared for non-violence and the campaign would have ended in a widespread terrorism. The Government know that non-co-operation is not dead. They dread nothing so much as non-co-operation. They know how to deal with a violent outbreak but they don't know how to deal with non-violent non-co-operation. The Bardoli decision was an orderly and deliberately withdrawal, not a panicky rout. The weakening of Government prestige that had taken place of the time of so-called ultimatum, still continues. It is open to us to undertake a forward movement at any time we choose. The awe of the Government is gone for ever.

SAK-MAHATMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Q.:—The general concensus of opinion is that your reply to Comrade Saklatvala ought to have been a little more detailed. Do you propose giving him any more reply?

A.:—In my opinion I have given a sufficient reply. I could not treat each and every subject in detail. If there is any obscurity about my reply I should be prepared to remove it.

ORGANISE LABOUR FROM WITHIN.

Q.:—You have said in your reply that you have your own independent ways of organising labour. Can you explain that viewpoint a little further?

A.:—Yes. I should organise labour by efforts from within. It is not so much discontent with capital that I want to inculcate as discontent with themselves. I want real co-operation between labour and capital. I shall convince the labourers that many things they are to blame themselves instead of blaming the capitalists as in the political so in the labour world, I rely upon internal reform, self-pacification. Such reform will command equitable treatment from employers. Throughout my experience both in South Africa and India, I have always laid the greatest stress on the principle that labourers must evolve strength from within. Then capital will become a real servant of labour. I seek to achieve co-operation between capital and labour, in the same way as I seek to bring co-operation between India and England.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Regarding the Muslim proposal for joint electorate, Mahatma Gandhi said that the joint electorate was a happy sign and augured well. He was not willing to hazard any detailed opinion before considering the question in all its aspects. He said the proposed All-India Convention should finally settle the matter.

VISIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRY.

Q.:—Do you intend visiting any foreign country in the near future?

A.:—I have no such intention at the present moment.

Q.:—But what about China?

A.:—I cannot say anything definitely just yet but I know I am not visiting China this year.

HARADWAR SADHUS AND KHADDAR.

Q.:—Did the Khaddar message impress the pilgrims and Sadhus at Haradwar?

A.:—It is very difficult to say. In fact Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji has been trying his best to enlist the sympathy of those pilgrims and Sadhus for Khaddar propaganda. He is more in touch with them than I am. He is staying at Haradwar for 10 days during the Mela and he will be doing all he can to interest the Sadhus in the Khaddar movement.

Q.:—Would you arrange more conferences with them to secure their services for Khaddar and Prohibition work and also for the removal of untouchability?

A.:—Of course the Sadhus can do a lot in all those things but at present I have no idea whether I shall arrange any special conferences with them. Pandit Malaviyaji has taken the initiative in the matter and he will exercise greater influence on them than I can.

PROHIBITION AND PICKETING.

Q.:—What specific methods of propaganda would you suggest to hasten prohibition in India? What do you think of renewing peaceful picketing with proper safeguards?

A.:—If picketing with proper safeguards is possible I shall welcome it at any moment but I do not know whether it can be renewed at present. Picketing requires an atmosphere of peacefulness but the question is whether that kind of atmosphere really exists in the country. I am personally ready to start picketing the moment I acquire confidence in a peaceful atmosphere which I don't possess at present.

VILLAGES ORGANISED.

As a practising barrister in days of yore, I used to charge heavy fees from my clients and as the barrister of the unclothed and underfed millions of the country my fees are even heavier. None who cannot subscribe that fee need call me at his door. The amount that I collect now will be used in the villages for the furtherance of khaddar propaganda. I am sure you will agree with me when I say that charkha has changed the outlook on life of many an Indian. It lessened the wants and encouraged humanity. It has also soundly organised the villages.

(Continued on page 8.)

COLLECTIONS BEYOND EXPECTATIONS.

MAHARASHTRA'S RESPONSE TO GANDHIJI.

POONA, March 24.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi passed through Poona to-night for Kolhapur and was met at the railway station by some local Congressmen. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press about his Maharashtra tour, Mr. Gandhi said:—

"It never shared the fears of some of my friends that Maharashtra would receive the message of charkha spinning coldly. So far as collections were concerned, they went beyond my expectations as my estimates were only one lakh, which total collections came to Rs. 1,20,000 excluding khadi sales which were quite as good as in Bihar."—A.P.

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL".

"ELDERS" DISCUSS CURRENCY BILL.

VICTORY FOR 18D. RATIO

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Currency Bill was taken up for consideration in the Council of State to-day. Fourteen amendments appeared on the agenda, raising again the issues discussed in the Assembly. Lobby discussion indicated that almost all amendments would be rejected or withdrawn, and the Bill would be passed without any material alteration. Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari, ex-Member of the Council of State, was present in the gallery. Sir Basil Blackett was also present when the Finance Secretary moved the consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Brayne said that the amendments made in another place did not affect the principles of the Bill, which had been widely discussed. Adjustment of prices had taken more on the basis of the 1-6 ratio than on the 1-4 basis. The charge that the Government had manipulated the exchange in order to maintain it at 1-6 was unfair and unfounded. If the 1-6 ratio was adopted, then it would mean the definite remission of the provincial contributions. Otherwise there would be additional taxation or no remission. Reversion to the 1-4 ratio, combined with the reduction of the salt duty, would mean a deficit of about five crores in 1927-28, and a larger deficit in future years. The effect of this action on India's credit and her borrowing powers would be appalling. He asked the House to consider the two pictures he placed beore it, one of continued and abiding prosperity, and the other, of gloom and disappointment.

NEW EXPOUNDER OF HISTORY.

Sir Maneckjee Dadhabhoy justified the majority finding both on the question of the ratio and on the gold bullion standard as in the best interests of India and of her people. Sir Purshotamdas did not materially differ from the rest of the Commission on this point, because he was for fixing the ratio at the rate where prices had preponderatingly adjusted themselves. Sir Purshotamdas was alone in thinking that prices had not adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. There was none who could prove this, and therefore the Commission was justified in recommending the 1s. 6d. rate.

Lala Ramsaradas interrupted, "Yes, at the sacrifice of India."

Sir Maneckji retorted: "The sacrifice exists in the minds of people who do not understand the history of the question and the present monetary policy. You cannot deny the logic of facts and figures.

INDIRECTLY TAXING THE POOR.

Seth Govind Das said that the charge of ignorance levelled at those who were for the 1s. 4d. ratio was wrong. The ignorance was with Sir Maneckji, who, of course, had no feelings for the people of India, but had such sentiments for foreigners.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said that he was espousing the cause of the poor and obeying the injunctions of the Prophet when he sided with the majority and supported the 1s. 6d. ratio.

The Maharajah of Dharbhanga pleaded for a gold standard.

Lala Ramsaran Das said that the 1s. 6d. ratio was disastrous to the country, and hoped the Council would not agree to it. After paying a tribute to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the speaker questioned Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy's remark that Sir Purshotamdas ought not to have been put on the Commission.

Sir Maneckji, explaining himself, said that he said nothing of the kind, but had only remarked that if any one had made up his mind on the exchange ratio, it was Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who was already committed to 1s. 4d. as was shown by his own Bills.

Lala Ramsaran Das: The fact is that my Honourable friend, in an excited mood, did say that. (Laughter).

Sir Maneckji: I did not, Sir. I protest. Let the Hon. member look at my notes. There they are.

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL."

Seth Govind Das moved his amendment favouring the 16d. rate. An agriculturist and businessman himself, he claimed to know the real interests of the agricultural population. He did not subscribe to the proposition that the ratio was less important than the gold standard or the gold currency. He contended that prices had by no means come down as alleged. They would certainly lose by the 1s. 6d. ratio. The Government's action amounted to robbing the Indian Peter to pay the English Paul. Sir Basil Blackett was like Nero fiddling when Rome was burning.

Dr. Rama Rao supported 16d. ratio although it was like administering medicine to dying patient. (Laughter.)

Sardar Shiranjit Singh opposed the amendment while Mr. Kumar Shankar Roy supported it.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy vigorously contended that the Commission on the examination of facts and figures could arrive at no other conclusion than fixing the ratio at 1s. 6d.

KILLING THE COUNTRY.

Lala Ramsarandas supporting the amendment said that the bank rate was and would ever be an index of the public demand for money. It was idle to pre-

(Continued on page 8.)

INDO-AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

SADLY DEFECTIVE, SAYS MR. SASTRI

NO PROMISE OF FRANCHISE TO INDIANS

BANGALORE, March 24.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Civic and Social Progress Association, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri referred to the recent change in the atmosphere in South Africa, as a consequence of which even extremists among the Whites in Natal seemed to regard the Agreement only as raising the question of the division of expenditure equitably among the various sections of the population. He said that Messrs. Gandhi and Gokhale had agreed to the repatriation scheme in 1914. Under the present settlement the Government of India would actively co-operate in working the scheme, and would shoulder serious responsibilities, though no money was to be spent from the central revennes for this purpose. This new role of the Government would go a great way to make the scheme a great success.

Regarding the franchise question, Mr. Sastri said tha tthe Agreement was sadly defective, as it did not contain the promise of the franchise to Indians.

WESTERN STANDARD OF LIFE.

On the question of western standard of life, Mr. Sastri said: "The Round Table Conference was for the expressed purpose of considering measures ameliorative of the conditions of Indians, provided, however, that nothing would be admitted which did not guarantee the maintenance of western standards of life for the people of South Africa, applied on just and legitimate lines.

FRIENDLY S. A. GOVT.

"The present Government in South Africa are dominated by nationalists, who are far from being unfriendly to Indians. In admitting before the world that they love India and wish to be friendly with our country, and wish to do well by the Indians who have come to settle among them, they have staked their whole political career, their good name and popularity. Let us not allow irrelevant things to stand in the way of our rendering every help to those who took great risks to stand by our people and help them to improve their conditions."—A.P.

CABLE TO PRIME MINISTER.

SEQUEL TO BARISAL SHOOTING.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

On behalf of thirty Muslim members of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Abdur Rahim has sent a cablegram to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, urging immediate action by the British people and Parliament in connection with the police firing at Kulkati, in Barisal.—A.P.

LORD SINHA ROBBED.

RS. 10, 000 G. P. NOTES MISSING.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Lord Sinha of Raipur has been the victim of a theft.

It is reported that Rs. 10,000 worth G. P. Notes have been stolen from his house. The police are making enquiries.—Free Press.

"TORCH BEARERS OF TO-MORROW."

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE AT ALIGARH

ALIGAH, Mar. 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to visit the Aligarh Muslim University on April 3. She will deliver a lecture on the "Torch Bearers of Tomorrow."—Free Press.

"NOT OPPOSING, BUT WITHHOLDING SUPPORT",

FINANCE BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

HALF-HEARTED OPPOSITION AND BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY

The last stage in the discussion of the Finance Bill was a ruthless indictment of the official policy. Mr. Haji spoke on the comouflage of Indian Navy Scheme while Pandit Malaviya criticised the extravagance of the Government. He termed the Finance Bill as one of unreal surplus and huge indirect taxation. The general attitude of the House was not active opposition to the adoption of the Finance Bill, but one of withholding support, in view, obviously, of the fact that the salt duty has been reduced.

In replying to the debate, Sir Basil Blackett announced that the Viceroy had certified the demands for the Railway Department, the Executive Council and the votable portions of the Army Estimates thrown out by the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY CUTS AND VICEROY CERTIFIES.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The Finance Bill was passed by an overwhelming majority—the motion should not have been pressed at all. Somehow the elected members and the president were in a confused state of mind. Irrelevant speeches, particularly one, were made and were allowed to be made, while Mr. Hajee was prevented without much reason from speaking on a subject that was perfectly within his purview. The Finance Bill was passed with a thumping majority. Of course from the standpoint of the Government it was a day of splendid bargains and good and easy marketing. The Finance Bill is passed, the Gold Standard and the Reserve Bank Bill is referred to a Select Committee and much progress is being made on one of Government's bills, one on which the Hon. the Home Member has set his heart. And we are where we were and where we might not have been.

REJECT FINANCE BILL.

MR. C. S. R. IYER'S EXHORTATION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Assembly re-assembled to-day at ten, and discussion was resumed on the motion of the Finance Member (made yesterday) that the Finance Bill, as amended be passed into law.

The President announced names of the members elected to the panel of the Standing Finance committee.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer resumed his speech opposing the motion of the Finance Member and urging the rejection of the Finance Bill.

"A TRAGEDY."

After referring to the economic situation in the country, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said Government had not been giving rational education to the people. It was so because Government were interested in not giving the education required for the well-being of Indians. It was a great tragedy, said Mr. Ranga Iyer, that even to-day Sardar Kharak Singh was kept in jail.

The Maharajah of Nabha was deposed because he put up a fight for the defence of his rights and because he was a patriot. All kinds of military pressure were brought against him. The enforced deposition of the Maharajah was a record of the tragic maladministration. It was time Government reconsidered the case of the Maharajah of Nabha and the general question of Government's dealings with the Indian States. Mr. Ranga Iyer said that even Ireland, where there was a bloody revolution, the Government of Britain had not treated the Irishmen as the Government of India were treating Indians. "Do the Government here want to shake the faith of Indians in non-violence and constitutionalism" asked Mr. Ranga Iyer.

REJECT FINANCE BILL.

Proceeding, Mr. Ranga Iyer said if those who stood for the one shilling and four pence ratio were serious they should reject the Finance Bill. He protested against the sending of Indian troops to China, without the consent of the Legislative Assembly. He would rather welcome Indians living in China now to come back to India than send Indians to fight in China. Indians were sent to China with a view to advertise India's humiliation. He referred to the Government policy in regard to the mercantile marines and the military departments.

During the speech of Mr. Ranga Iyer, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was the only Government member present in the House.

BREEZE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

While Mr. Ranga Iyer was on his legs, Sir D'Arey Lindsay applied for closure. Mr. Ranga Iyer did not yield the floor of the House. The President said that he could not create a precedent by accepting a motion for closure while another member was on his legs. He, however appealed to the members not to abuse the indulgence of the chair.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said: "It was Gladstone who spoke for two days, Sir, and we are expected to follow the British ideal. A speech in this House is our only privilege and we hope that at least by our speeches the walls of the Government Jericho will fall even as a brick from the roof fell the other day in the House."

QUESTION OF "WILFUL OBSTRUCTION."

At this stage, Sir Alexander Muddiman entered the House, sat for a minute and rose to a point of order. He quoted the Standing Order No. 29 which stated that "No member shall use his right of speech for wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the House." The Home Member added that the Hon. Member's (Mr. Ranga Iyer's) speech had exceeded far beyond reasonable length.

In reply to this point of order, the President said: "I see no reason why I should construe this action in this case. I see no reason why I should construe such speech of the Hon. Member as one intended for wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the House. I would ask the Hon. Home Member to put himself in the shoes of the Hon. Member, who has been speaking and ask him whether if he (Home Member) were in that Hon. Member's position he would not himself make such a speech." (Opposition cheers.)

Immediately the Home Member bowed to the chair and equally immediately went away from the floor of the House.

Mr. Ranga Iyer then resumed his speech and concluded it after another ten minutes.

FURY OF TREASURY BENCH.

Mr. S. N. Haji referred to the Royal Indian Marine and said that Indians had to face with a 'fait accompli' of the Gov-

(Continued on page 9).

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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NANKING AND CHINKIANG CAPTURED.

SOUTHERNERS' BLOODLESS VICTORY.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHAPEI "INFERNO".

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED OFF.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Shanghai.—The decision to call off general strike was the result of the influence of Paishunghsi, the Cantonese Commander, but at noon to-day, only few seamen had resumed. The mill, tram, railway, postal and customs workers are still on strike.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHAPEI MASSACRE.

What promises to be a big struggle has begun between the moderate Chinese and Communists. The latter who are well organised and backed by political bureau are already adopting methods followed at Hankow with rgeard to the organisation of demonstrations. The instance was a huge demonstration at Chapel at which anti-Imperialist resolutions were passed demanding 'inter alia' that International and French settlements should be returned to the Nationalist Government and that foreign troops and warships should withdraw. The Communists distributed a manifesto alleging that the British were responsible for sacking and burning of Chapei, because they had given refuge to General Pishuchen who otherwise would have controlled the Shantungers. The truth is that the Settlement authorities were unable to refuse admittance to Pishuchen as he was unarmed, and unarmed persons are always admitted. While as regards disorder at Chapei, British officials in circumstances of utmost peril, visited the Native city for the purpose of alleviating conditions. Nevertheless, thanks to the Communist propaganda, tens of thousands of the Chhinese regard the British as responsible for the terrible happenings at Chapei.

BRITISH CONSUL WOUNDED.

A wireless message from Nanking says that the hill on which Foreigners are concentrated has been shelled apparently by the Cantonese. The British subject Dr. Smith has been killed and the British Consul Bertram Giles wounded. British and American warships off Nanking shelled the area surrounding the hill have sent landing parties to assist in the evacuation.

Great surprise is expected at the Southerners bloodless victory at Nanking, in view of the fact that thousands of Northerners had been pouring into the city for weeks past, and were estimated at 100,000. Foreign experts had expressed opinion that the city was capable of holding out indefinitely, but yesterday the Northerners hastily retreated across the river. Apparently the city was surrendered as a result of "arrangement" between Chang-kai-shek and Changt-sun-chang. The undisciplined Cantonese are now looting Nanking. The British Consulate has been looted and the American consul staff have evacuated the consulate and taken refuge on the hill. The second Britisher has been wounded.—Reuter.

FENERAL STRIKE CALLED OFF

LONDON, March 24.

Shanghai.—General strike has been called off.

A naval wireless message says that the Southerners have taken Nanking and Chinkiang.—Reuter.

PROCLAMATION TO REMAIN INDOOR

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Shanghai.—The Municipal Council of the International Settlement has issued a proclamation ordering all residents to remain indoors between ten at night and four in the morning.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS PROCEEDING TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Manila.—Rear Admiral Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet has ordered three American destroyers stationed here to proceed to Shanghai immediately.—Reuter.

MOB'S DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON Mar. 23.

Shanghai.—An armed mob of 500 demonstrated opposite the British Posts in the north-eastern district, and, aimlessly fired rifles at posts, but the latter did not reply. The mob finally retired. Another partly armed crowd of 300 approached the Cold Stream Guards on the Markham Road Bridge, and, later, went off without any incident.

Hongkong.—The aircraft carrier "Her- been disarmed and will be shipped for Tsingtao.—Reuter.

"TIMES" JUSTIFIES BRITISH ACTION

LONDON, Mar. 23.

In leading artice headed "Chaos in Shanghai", "The Times" says that the turning point in Shanghai has come in a manner that far more than justifies the despatch of a defence force by Britain. What is happening now in Shanghai must inevitably arouse the greatest anxiety. The only firm centre in the present chaos is the International Council which is only able to maintain any authority because of the presence of the British defence force, which is at last being supported by other foreign bodies. Nobody can know the end, but it is certain that the present crisis in Shanghai is only the initial stage of a protracted Chinese and international crisis in which many factors enter which are still hardly calculable. The great majority of the British nation are certainly thankful that in this crisis the right thing has been done, and amid anarchy and bloodshed in Shanghai the Defence Force stands for stability and the profound British sense of great responsibilities.—Reuter

DISCUSSION IN LORDS.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The House of Lords to-day discussed China. Lord Desborough on behalf of Government said that the British proposals to China which led to the Hankow Agreement were still open, and, therefore, it was possible for Mr. Chen to make a similar arrangement at Shanghai, and Government hoped for such an agreement.—Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AGAINST PIRATES.

LONDON Mar. 23.

Hongkong.—The aircraft carrier "Hermes" and two cruisers have returned here after successful operations in the Bias Bay region against pirates whose nest has been destroyed without bloodshed. Foregoing coincides with the announcement in London that Government is contemplating action against Canton piracy, which since the boycott had increased until it has become a serious menace to life and trade. The procedure generally is Chinese passengers hold up the ship and force the Captain to go to robbers' nest in Bias Bay where cargo is unloaded. The Cantonese have admitted the necessity of taking steps but hitherto they have not acted effective-

A REJOINDER TO GANDHIJI.

(Continued From Page 6.)

and washermen and dyers are kept busy by the same agent in weaving and washing and dyeing khaddar. But whoever can be pursuaded to believe that these primitive operations can breathe some new consciousness and new fire into the hearts of those engaged in them? It must also be noted that on all accounts the menfolk do not bother much about this work and some of them are only interested in getting their womenfolk to spin to swell the family income. I can claim to have a first hand acquanitance with some of the first class khaddar villages which had been sanctified by the presence and the penance of some of the ablest of khaddar workers, and I would challenge any body to refute me when I say that all this activity which was carried on in a very perfervid manner failed to produce even an ounce of economic self-consciousness or political assertiveness except when special efforts were made by men specially qualified for the purpose. The fact is that khaddar propaganda flourished in the country in the wake of a tremendous political agitation but it has certainly no capacity to engender the force from which it sprang. And when we further remember that interested land lords and greedy capitalists and even big Rajahs and Maharajahs join to-day in paying lip-service to Gandhiji and buying a little khaddar with the obvious object of keeping down any real mass movement among their tenants and labourers and subjects. We may well set at naught all the efforts of Gandhiji to persuade us to the contrary and to believe in the many-sided potentialities of the spinning movement.

MERELY A CHARITY MOVEMENT.

But the question remains if the movement should not be conducted for maintaining the thousands of women who work out a meagre subsistence by spinning. But does not this very question serve to disclose the real charity motive underlying and inspiring it? And if that is so, it should be judged in a different light altogether and should be clearly classed with the many Orphanages and Widows' homes which have also been started with an essentially similar purpose. Perhaps spinning helps you to distribute your charity among a comparatively larger number of people and has some incidental advantages over other modes of charity. Nevertheless as charity it must last and its future dimensions must be judged by the capacity of the people to pay for it and by the permenence it may acquire quite independently of sentimental and personal considerations.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO SWARAJ.

Khaddar movement must, therefore, be deliberately and consciously dethroned from the high pedestal, economic and political on which it has been sought to set it, and new means must be urgently evolved, new methods for fighting the most powerful forces of capitalism and Imperialism. I need hardly labour Mr. Saklatwalla's points in this behalf as the organisation of peasants and workmen has been acclaimed throughout the world as the most peaceful—though not perfectly non-violent—and the most civilised weapons of warfare. China is using them with such remarkable success under our eyes. Of course there will be those who will not agree but then nothing can help them. But intelligent India must most emphatically resent and challenge Gandhiji's remarks when he talks of creating "moral and spiritual bonds between the classes and the masses", and of not regarding "capital to be an enemy of labour." So with amazing simplicity he refuses to look the facts of rural and urban life in the face and throws overboard all the theories that have been so carefully reared on their foundations.

FORM PEASANTS' UNIONS.

But to take only one example, was not even the 40 per cent rule of Government revenue assessment but recently denounced by our Legislative Council and is Gandhiji aware that the land lords and Maharajahs in India—who cerainly own more than half the land—actually extort double and treble and quadruple of the mounts levied by the foreign Government? Would it then not be far better to organise peasants' and tenants' unions throughout the country to fight all the vested interests with a view to reduce the monstrous burdens that are squeezing the very life out of them and to enable them jointly to buy and sell and borrow for their permanent economic betterment? Such peasants' unions alone—and not large numbers of helpless spinning women—can generate the militant class-consciousness and political fervour which are absolutely indispensible for waging any fight to a finish. This and this alone is the royal road of achieving India's freedom and Gandhiji ill serves the land to-day by diverting the people's attention from the sovereign goal of its efforts and by holding forth hopes of introducing the millennium by means of a mere charity organisation which can hardly survive the efforts of its distinguisher founder. And then the Deluge!

'AWE OF GOVT. GONE FOR EVER".

(Continued from page 7).

would ask those who are not prepared to believe me in this respect to go to the Raniparaj villages in Surat district. And I will tell you why khaddar and charkha have been a success. Charkha is the only thing you can take amongst the Indian villagers. It is the thing that gives them some work for their leisure hours and brings them some money in return. You cannot take a piano to them. And I am quite sure that within a period of three years khaddar would be universally popular in India and that every one would be proud of wearing it.

I will now come to the collection and disbursement of funds. I know you have lost confidence on the question of efficient management of funds because some of the then Congress workers embezzled the public money in your own suburb. You cannot imagine how much I was grieved to hear it. But I can tell you, from my experience of public life extending over 40 years, that there will always be a small percentage of defranders amongst us. We should be careful about them and not give them any chance of playing mischief after all they are an exception. I dare say that the accounts of the funds colected by me upto this time are clear and open to examination for the public. I can assure you that the purpose for which I am at present collecting money is the best of its kind. You cannot find a better one.

SUBSCRIBE YOUR MITE TO FUND.

By subscribing to it you will return to the poor villagers a small percentage of what you have deprived them. If people in towns have become richer than villagers they have been so at the expense of millions of poor people. You draw a hundred per cent from the village and keeping five percent you send the rest—95 per pent.—to the foreigner. How will you recompense the villagers whom you have been continually robbing? You have been extracting the very blood of the poor, as Lord Salsbury appropriately put it. The best wayof compensating the villagers for all the sins committed against them for you is to subscribe your mite towards the khaddar propaganda Fund and encourage the homecrafts, principal of which are handspinning and handweaving. You need not, for a moment think that by the advent of khaddar, arts would disappear. You do not know what beautiful arts, our ancestors, who did not import Lancashire cloth, possessed. We who depend upon other countries for our clothing do not know even how to produce certain colours; and we look upto Europe for everything. I can assure you that with the advent of khaddar as our usual clothing, arts and industries in India will be revived. They are already reviving even at present.

CHARKA YAGNA.

Mr. Khadilkar has rightly applied a "shloka" from Geeta to the khaddar work which says that even the least work done in that direction is some solid work done. The greatest 'yagna' of the day is charkha 'yagna', and it demands all that you can give as sacrifice. That sacrifice must be not only of superfluous things, but also of some necessities of life. When man falls ill he does not spare even his last penny for fetching medicine for himself. He does not then wait to think whether he would require that penny for some other necessity, some other day. The same is the case with India. The mother-country is more than ill, and demands immediate treatment. I claim to have found the surest and quickest cure for the disease but it demands your money and life as the cost of treatment. I have always counted on the charitable disposition of Bombay, and I am sure my appeal to you to-day will not be in vain.

Concluding, Gandhiji asked the volunteer to go round the audience to collect funds. The collections made on the spot came to over a thousand rupees.

The garland which was offered to Gandhiji then auctioned and it fetched about Rs. Rs. 2,000 was photograph of Gandhiji was also sold by auction.

The meeting terminated late in the night amongst loud cries of 'Gandhijiki Jai.'

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO JIVADAYA KHATA

ADVISES THE CONDUC TO RS TO CONCE TRATE ON HIDES MANUFACTURE.

Accompanied by Sir Chunilal Mehta the Finance Member to the Government of Bombay and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel of Ahmedabad, Gandhiji paid a visit to the Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata at Ghatkopar on Thursday morning. On arrival the guests were received at the premises of the Khata by Mr. Meghjibhai Thobhan the president and others. After Gandhiji was shown round the stables of the institution and the cattle, especially the cows, the guests repaired to the pandal specially erected for the purpose where a large crowd of men and women was awaiting them. Gandhiji was received with loud cries of 'Gandhi Mahatma ki Jai' and Bande Mataram.

Mr. Nagindas Amulakhrai, the Secretary of the institution at the outset accorded a sincere welcome to Gandhiji in their midst and gave a short account of the Jivadaya Khata. As a result of the advice given by an influential Jain Muni, the institution was inaugurated in August, 1923 with a view to save milch cattle from being slaughtered and to supply pure milk to the citizens. There was already 257 stables in Bombay where about 36000 milch cattle were being kept. But it had been found that very few people got pure milk in Bombay. The Khata had decided to supply pure and unadulterated milk in the Masjid Bunder, Javeri Bazar, Fort and Sandhurst Road areas.

Concluding Mr. Nagindas invited useful advice from Gandhiji.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

Gandhiji who was cheered on beginning to reply expressed his immense pleasure at the Jivadaya Khata and congratulated the Committee for the same. Since he undertook the cow protection work at Belgaum in 1925, he had longed to pay a visit to the institution, but he had not been able to do so because of his preoccupations. His tour in 1925 had given him many opportunities to study the subject of the protection of milch cattle in india and he had come to the conclusion that milch cattle could not be effectively prevented unless those who wanted to do so took to hide industry. The question of industry was very important in view of the fact that hides worth about 9 crores were exported from India every year. It was not a sin even for Hindus to trade in hides and Gandhiji hoped to find a tannery in the Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata when he visited it next. Concluding Gandhiji advised the Committee of the institution to give up breeding buffaloes and concentrate all their resources on breeding cows.

Before Gandhiji, Sir Chunilal and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel took their seats in the motor car to leave for Bombay, they were garlanded and cheered for a long time.

VISIT TO SHRI RASHTRIYA SHALA

Mahatma Gandhi with Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel visited the above school on Thursday when he was presented with a purse of Rs. 106 from the students and teachers of the above school and of the Bharat Ratri Shala.

The students and teachers also gave to Mahatmaji 35,847 yards of yarn spun by themselves.

As Gandhiji was in a hurry he shortly explained to the students his well-known message.

SEPARATION OF SIND NOT FAVOURED.

RESERVATION OF SEATS ACCEPTED.

HINDU LEADERS' VIEW.

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Last evening all the Hindu members of the Assembly and the Council of State met at the residence of Lala Lajpat Rai for discussing the terms of the settlement recently proposed by the prominent leaders of the Muslim community. While no Hindu leader is very anxious to come forward with an interview stating his own views on that settlement, it is, however, easy enough to arrive at the general consensus of Hindu opinion on this matter. Hindu leaders like Mr. Jayakar, Lalaji and Pandit Malaviyaji do not now at the juncture in any way complicate the scheme of compromise formulated by distinguished Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah, Maulana Mahomed Ali and the Raja of Mahumadabad. It is felt that this individual reticence is quite healthy. So it does not now matter what this leader or that leader is expressing in terms of the first person singular, what all of them think, and the general consensus of their opinion is, really consequential. Hence I will now put before the readers of the "Chronicle" how Hindu public opinion is framing its views on this subject.

To begin with the Hindu leaders very heartily approve of the idea of common electorates in place of separate electorates. Further, they seem to approve of the principle of reservation of certain number of seats; but they do not seem to approve of the idea of re-formation of provinces on a population basis. They are said to be not in favour of Sindh becoming a separate province. With these views most of the Hindu members are reported to be in a agreement, but four of these from Bengal are said to have disapproved of the idea of demarcation on population basis. They have just made their view-point, and their view-point does not mean any hostile outlook or opposition to the majority opinion on the subject.

The Hindu leaders have formed a small committee to go into a detailed examination of the scheme and put their results before the country for its acceptance. In this connection one feels that it is unfortunate that the A.I.C.C. is not meeting now in Delhi as was once thought of. Its postponement to May is really a bad move and an unfortunate step, because between now and then much might flow beneath the bridge, and after all, is there not plenty of wisdom in the adage "strike while the iron is hot"? Till then, however, let us hope for the best and in the meanwhile it is our duty to offer our sincere thanks to Mr. Jinnah for all his labours in behalf of this latest orientation in Muslim outlook.

CONFERENCE OF HINDU M. L. A'S.

ACCEPTANCE OF BASIC PRINCIPLES

DELHI, March 24.

Hindu leaders of the central legislature and some local leaders met to-day under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to consider what would be the basis of discussion between representatives of Hindu and Muslim communities. The proposals put forward by the leaders of the Muslim community were considered.

The following principles were generally accepted as the basis of discussion:

(A) A joint electorate for all the legislatures throughout the country.

(B) Reservation of seats on the population basis in all the legislatures throughout the country.

(C) Adequate safeguards for the protection of religions and quasi-religious rights to be provided in the Constitution.

(D) The question of redistribution of provinces on linguistic or other essential basis to be left open for consideration.

A committee consisting of representatives of all Hindus of all provinces was appointed to frame definite proposals after consulting Hindu public opinion and make an early report.—Free Press.

A WORKABLE BASIS.

MR. JAIRAMDAS OPPOSED TO SEPARATION OF SIND.

It is no wonder that the proposals of the Muslim leaders' conference which very recently met at Delhi, regarding communal representation and joint electorates, have created a stir in the country. So far as the principle to joint electorates is concerned there is almost a unanimity of opinion among the politicians. 'The difference of opinion is centred round the proposal of the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. Interviewed by our representative, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, a member of the Legislative Council from Hyderabad (Sind) said:—

"The proposals submitted by the Muslim Leaders' Conference regarding communal representation and joint electorates mark an important step in the progress of negotiations for the formation of the future constitution of India. They, therefore, deserve very careful examination. It would have been better if the proposals of the Muslim leaders had been more detailed and specific, and if they had dealt with the proportion for the representation of the various communities in all the provinces. But even as they are the proposals form a workable basis for a fuller discussion. I think that the solution of the important question involved in the proposal will not be facilitated by hurried or cursory expression of views, specially with regard to tracts or provinces about which fuller information is necessary before reaching any conclusions.

AGAINST SEPARATION OF SIND.

I propose to deal with these questions in one or two special articles but would here only make it clear that the proposal for the separation of Sind is not acceptable, and I venture to suggest that the expression of final opinions by outside commentators on this aspect of the Muslim proposals will be most fruitful after the question has been discussed in Sind.

"GREATEST POLITICAL BLUNDER", SAYS "HINDU" OF HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD-(Sind), March 23.

Commenting on the terms of the Muslim leaders for acceptance of joint electorates "The Hindu" asks: Why should Sind be separated from Bombay Presidency? What connection has it with the question of joint electorates? The paper writes further that no man in his senses will agree to leave the border provinces of Sind and North-West Frontier Provinces in the hands of a community which has so far given no proof of their national patriotism. Such action will be the greatest political blunder.—Free Press.

PUNJABHINDU MAHA SABHA'S OPPOSITION.

SETTLEMENT NOT BINDING ON HINDUS

LAHORE, March 23.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution denying the Indian National Congress any "locus standing" to represent the Hindu community in the negotiations with Muslim organisation and declaring that any settlement arrived at would not be binding on Hindus and that the Hindu Maha Sabha is the proper body to deal with such matters.—A. P.

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL."

(Continued from page 7.)

tend that if 1/6 was not agreed to there would be necessity for further taxation. "In case 1/6 is adopted" concluded Lala Ramsarandas "you will be killing the country".

"DON'T QUARREL WITH GOVT."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee supported the eighteen pence ratio because he explained that the cultivator got more under one and six in terms of gold than under one and four. Mr. Ramjee said "Don't quarrel with Government for what was done in the past. Look to the present and as Government themselves have brought the right ratio let us vote for it".

Mr. McWatters whose note as the Finance Secretary before the Currency Commission formed the basis of discussion said that gold reserves would be strained in lean years to the same extent whether the ratio was 1/4 or 1/6. The former ratio would only help the mill-owner at the expense of employees. Mr. Brayne's estimate of the effects of the reversion to one and four on the budgetary position, he said, was an under estimate, for the loss would be certainly greater.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu recalled the protest of the Assembly and the country against the unsatisfactory personnel of the commission.

He said the labours of the Linlithgow Commission would be absolutely wasted if one and six was to remain on the statute book.

Mr. Brayne, Finance Secretary made a short speech because Sir Maneckjee and Mr. Mcwatters in excellent speeches had eased his task.—A.P.

18D. RATIO ADOPTED.

The Council of State adopted the 18d. ratio by 31 votes against 10.—A. P.

DIVISION LIST

The following is division list in the Council of State on Seth Govind Das amendment for sixteen pence ratio.

Ayes (10).

Lala Ramsaraudas, Mr. Pantulu, Dr. Rama Rau, Mr. Lokenath Mukerjee, Mr. Mahendra Prasad, Seth Gind Das, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. S. M. Zubair, Rai Nalini Sett Bahadur, and Mr. Kumar Shanker Roy Choudhury.

Noes (31).

H. E. Commander-in-Chief, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Mr. S. R. Das, Mr. A. M. Stow, Sir George Rainy, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Maharaja Darbhanga, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sardar Chiranjit Singh, Major-General Symons, Mr. G. L. Corbett, Mr. Brayne, Mr. Haig, Mr. Mcwatters, Sir John Thompson, Mr. H. A. Wams, Mr. W. A. Gray, Mr. P. C. D. Chari, Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, Diwan Tek Chand, Major Akbar Khan, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Mr. Mahmood Suhrwardy, Mr. Ali Buksh Mohd. Hussain, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. F. B. Evans, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Mr. L. A. L. Swan, and Pandit Shyam Behari Misra.

REGINED ONLY A FEW HOURS

EX-SULTAN OP ZANZIBAR DE

LONDON, Mar

Nairobi.—The death has occurr Mombasa of Seyyid Khaled, ex-Su Zanzibar who 21 years ago, usurpe throne, only to be dethroned by the having reigned only a few hours. W destroyed his palace, and he then to German East Africa, but was captur by the British forces in 1917 and was s to St. Helena until 1922, when he was allowed to return and reside at Mombasa.—Reuter's Special.

SUBASH BOSE'S GRIEVANCES

COMPLAINT OF DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNOR OF BURMA

OFFICIALS AND JUDGE REQUESTED TO VISIT JAIL.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

"Forward" publishes an extract from the letter of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, written from Rangoon Jail. He says: "I go out regularly in motor car every day, but the motor drive for an hour or so can possibly be of no good. While I remain out, I feel quite well, but the relief is only for the time being. In the meantime my weight has further decreased and stands at 135 pounds. The temperature is also on the increase. I am quite tired of the place. I shall wait a few days more, say till the 17th. I fear my health will be worse for it, if I stay on here."

It is stated in Calcutta that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is being subjected to discourteous treament in the Rangoon Jail. The trouble, it is said, has been brewing for a long time, ever since Mr. Bose entered the Rangoon Jail. The jail authorities it is alleged have been brusque and indifferent to Mr. Subash's requests.

Matters reached a crisis on Saturday the 19th March, when Mr. Bose wrote to the Chief Jailor, asking him to send for some Calcutta paper as the Calcutta Mail had arrived in previous day. It was customary for Mr. Bose to remind the Chief Jailor about this after the arrival of the mail.

Now it is stated that that gentleman took offence on Saturday at the request and reported to his superior officer saying that Mr. Subash was issuing peremptory order and asked for protection.

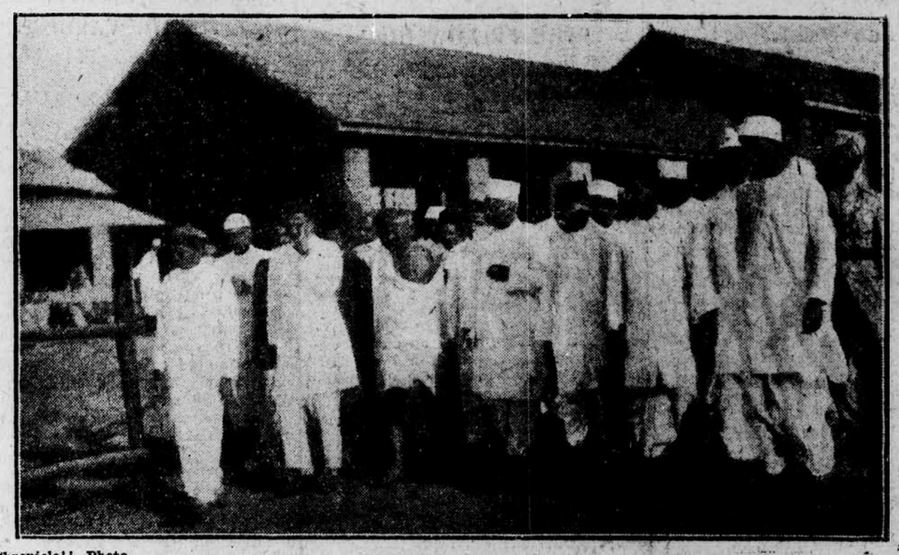
Major Flower Dew, the Superintendent, then replied to Mr. Bose in writtng that he should not give 'orders' to his Chief Jailor.

MR. BOSE'S PROTEST.

Mr. Bose took strong exception to this discourtesy. He has addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Burma bringing all the facts to his notice. He has also addressed a further representation to his Excellency reviewing the past treatme.t given him in the jail, which he alleges, is far from courteous. Mr. Bose has also written to certain officials, including a High Court Judge, to visit the Rangoon Jail as he wants to bring to their notice his grievances against Jail authorities.

It is stated that Mr. Bose has requested the Local Government to remove him from the Rangoon Jail at once. He has wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru to move the Government of India for his early transfer and informed his people about the latest developments in the Jail.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI AT JIVADAYA KHATHA



"Chronicle" Photo.

Mahatma Gandhi at the Jivadaya Association at Ghatkopar.

"NOT OPPOSING BUT WITHHOLDING SUPPORT".

(Continued from page 7).

ernment. Indians were asked to enjoy the privilges of participating in ships which were not Indian and ships which for a long time to come will be officered not by Indians.

ANOTHER POINT OF ORDER.

While Mr. Haji was examining in detail the report of the Mercantile Committee, the Finance Member rose to a point of order whether a critical examination of a particular question on the motion—the Finance Bill be passed into law—was not irrelevant.

Mr. Haji then resumed his speech touching the general principles of the Mercantile Marine Committee report. The President again requesting him not to dwell at length on the question, Mr. Haji brought his remarks to a close.

"WARRANT FOR TAXATION."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said the Finance Bill was Government's warrant for taxation. Holding the view that the taxable capacity of the people had been reached long ago, he desired to impress on Government to scrutinise the military expenditure and make further reductions in the incidence of the military burden. He cited the index figures of prices of various commodities in 1923 and December last and maintained that since the issue of the Report of the Retrenchment Committee, presided over by Lord Inchcape, there has been a substantial fall in the prices, especially in cotton, textile, metals and raw hides owing to which more economy should be possible. He also urged economy in the Air Force. He also regretted the omission of response to his moderate suggestion for the constitution of an advisory committee to the military department. Referring to the question of Aden, Sir Purshotamdas suggested that since the military control has been transferred to the British Government, the Indian Government should claim compensation for the capital expenditure incurred by them on the barracks, fortifications, water works, etc. He also asked for information about the amounts involved.

RE-SHIPMENTS THROUGH KATHIAWAR PORTS.

In conclusion, referring to the admitted loss of one crore of rupees in the Customs revenue by the evasion of British customs by re-shipment through the Kathiawar ports, Sir Purshotamdas said he had received representations urging that the land frontier at Viramgam will cause hardship. He said the remedy lay in the hands of the Princes of Kathiawar themselves. Nobody objected to a fair competition as in the case of Bhavnagar. But unfair competition must be put down by firm methods.

Mr. Haig (nominated official from Bombay) said he had been instructed in Bombay to press on the Government of India the need for prompt action to prevent what was evidently unfair evasion of Customs by re-shipment from Kathiawar to the detriment of the interests of British India.

"Is it not blowing hot and cold at the same breath, while on the one hand we pleaded for a better treatment to the subordinate employees and on the other hand to reject supplies?" asked Maulvi Muhamad Yakub referring to the speech of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer. Interrupting the observations of Mr. Yakub, Mr. Ranga Iyer said under the Montague Act there was no representation but misrepresentation of the constituencies. Mr. Yakub retorted that constituencies were being misrepresented. Mr. Ranga Iyer intervened and said that he stood for election on the specific question of no taxation without representation.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub in concluding asked Mr. Ranga Iyer and his "No" change friends, for whom he had great respect, to plough the other field than that of the Montague scheme and get Swaraj.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

Pandit Kunzru was glad that the House decided yesterday with the support of the President on the retention of export duty on hides. He also said that responsibility in regard to the remission or non-remission of the provincial contributions would lie entirely upon the Finance Member and not upon the non-official members, as he had suggested yesterday, referring to the reduction of Salt-Tax. Pandit Kunzru thought that if Government revised their view on the Debt Redemption Scheme and the military policy, there would be a large saving in the budget.

PT. MALAVIYA'S LAST SPEECH?

As Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya rose to speak there were persistent demands from official and European bloes for the closure of the debate and persistent demand from the Opposition benches to go on. The President, in allowing Pandit Malaviya to speak, suggested to him that the debate should be closed by 1-30.

"The extravagance of the Government of India is writ large and it will be a matter of shame and regret if the House did not protest against it sufficiently strongly even though our protests have gone in vain," observed Pandit Malaviya. He said that the surplus in the budget was unreal. There was a huge indirect taxation covered mostly by the one-and-six ratio.

INDIAN ARMY FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

He referred to the non-Indianisation of the Railway Board and the Army Department. Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya said: "The army in India is maintained up to this moment not merely for the defence of India but for Imperial purposes. Lately Indian armies have been sent to China, whose people we regard as brethren. We have no enemity against any European nation. By reason of our ancient connections with China and by raeson of bulk of China's people following Buddhism, the founder of which was born in India and adored by India, we had no desire to send our troops to fight the people of China. They were sent merely for the purpose of the prestige of the Empire.

As it was 1-20, the Finance Member rose even while Pandit Malaviya was on his legs and Mr. Coatman, Director of Information also rose to apply for closure. The President remarked: "I cannot accept a motion for closure." The Chair desires to close the debate by lunch time.

Pandit Malaviya replied: "I apologise to you, Sir, and to the House for having to take some time. Perhaps this is my last speech in this Assembly."

Several Voices: Why last?

Pandit Malaviya: "If you forgive, Sir, I will not take more than half an hour."

Voices from the Opposition benches: "Go on, go on."

The President permitted Pandit Malaviya to go on.

Pandit Malaviya thanked the President and proceeded to the question of the non-Indianisation of the Army and regretted the policy of Government.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

Proceeding Pandit Malaviya said that the manner in which Government fixed the ratio at one-and-six in spite of the overwhelming non-official opinion against it did not warrant support to the Finance Bill. It was an indirect taxation. Again in the matter of establishment of a banking system, the Reserve Bank sought to be organized did not inspire confidence of the people. The Reserve Bank would take away the power of the Assembly of examining the financial proposals. To that extent the Reserve Bank organization would become a source of danger. The country wanted a State Bank to be controlled by the legislature and not Reserve Bank sought to be set up by Government. He instanced the resolution passed by the International Economic Conference at Brussels in 1920, which said that any country which spends more than 20 per cent. of its income on army is riding for a fall.

UNWANTED TUTORSHIP.

Concluding, Pandit Malaviya said: "I ask my friends opposite not to misguide us, not to misunderstand us. Lord Birkenhead now asks for fidelity and friendship. We have shown fidelity and friendship for years except perhaps during the short period of that unfortunate Indian mutiny. Yet we are trained as senseless people. We are treated as though we cannot minister to our own needs. It is cruel (Finance Member: Hear, hear) and unjust.

VICEROY CERTIFIES ASSEMBLY CUTS

Replying to the debate, Sir Basil Blackett announced that the Viceroy had certified the demands for the Railway Department, the Executive Council and the votable portions of the Army Estimates thrown out by the Assembly, accepting the 'cuts' of ₹11,000, made in the Army Estimates and the token 'cuts' on the other grants.

Regarding the question of the costs of the barracks, etc., in Aden, the Finance Member said the matter was receiving the attention of the Government of India. He also promised to prepare a statement showing the fall in prices of commodities which have a bearing on the military expenditure and their effect on the military budget.

Regarding the Land Frontier question, Sir Basil Blackett said the Government of India agreed that the present position could not be continued. He next referred to the opposition of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Finance Bill, when Panditji pointed out that he was not urging the rejection of the Bill but only withholding his support from the Bill.

If there is no opposition to the Bill, then I need not say any thing more, said Sir Basil Blackett and sat down.

THIRD READING OF THE BILL.

On the third reading of the Finance Bill being put to vote, the majority of the members on the Congress and the Nationalist benches remained quiet. Only feeble voices were heard crying 'No.' When the President declared that the "Ayes" had it, a Congress back-bencher challenged the verdict and the President ordered a division. As the division bell rang, there was no opposition from the Congress benches and the motion was carried by 68 votes to 29 votes, majority of the Congress and the Nationalist membees remaining neutral.

The House then adjourned for lunch.—

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

GOLD STANDARD BILL REFERRED TO JOINT COMMITTEE

On the Assembly re-assembling after lunch, Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar presented the report of the Select Committee on the amendment to the Standing Orders.

Sir Basil Blackett moved that the Assembly do recommend to the Council of State that the Bill to establish the Gold Standard current for British India and constitute a Reserve Bank Bill be referred to a joint committee of this Assembly and the Council of State and that the joint committee do consist of 28 members. The Finance Member said if the motion was carried, as also the identical motion in regard to the Imperial Bank of India Amendment Bill, it was intended the same committee shall consider both the questions.

MR. MEHTA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jamndas Mehta opposed the motion. He said the Bill was controversial in character. There was an agreement only on one issue, namely that there should be one single authority controlling currency and credit. Opinions differed on all the other issues. It was desirable that in the matter of this importance the Assembly should be allowed to act independently and come to its own conclusion.

Sir Basil Blackett said the Bill was important in character. If the House referred the Bill to the Select Committee of this House, the Council of State, under the rules, will not be able to scrutinise the Bill in the Committee. Government, therefore, could not accept Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion.

Sir Basil Blackett's motion was carried by the House amidst feeble cries of 'No' without division.

The Finance Member next moved an identical resolution in regard to the Imperial Bank Amendment Bill. The motion was carried.

SALARY OF INDIAN JUDGES IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take steps to secure (1) In case of future appointments, enhancements of salaries paid to the members of His Majesty's Privy Council with Indian experience, who sit on the Judicial Committee, under the provisions of the Judicial Act of 1833 to hear Indian appeals (2) That they shall be persons possessed of recent knowledge of Indian law and practice (3) That their salary shall be £4,000 per annum, each half of which shall be paid from the Indian revenues and, (4) That during any period when this salary is enjoyed any pension payable to either of them from the Indian revenues shall lapse.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: It is not the highest court of appeal for Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: The authority of the Attorney-General is sufficient for me. If the Indian appeals were to be heard in London, it was desirable that they should be heard by a competent court.

Mr. Goswami: Is not the present court competent?

Sir Alexander: I do not say so.

Mr. Goswami: Then why the need for making it more competent?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: More than half of the work of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is taken up with Indian appeals. Five members on the Committee with Indian experience who assisted on the hearing of the Indian appeals received £400 each a year while other members rendered honorary services. This was considered unsatisfactory and hence this resolution was brought forward.

Mr. Duraswamy Iyengar: Did the Hon. Member say an Indian lawyer or with Indian experience?

The Home Member: I said Indian lawyer, but I onterpret it to mean one versed in the practice of Indian law. (Laughter).

Mr. Aney moved an amendment to provide that the appointment under resolution shll be confined only to those who are bona-fide residents of India.

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR'S OPPOSITION.

"If we pass this resolution of the Home Member, the Assembly will be applying a sharp axe to the future of its own country," said Sir Hari Singh Gour. The vote of this House in the rejection ofhi s motion last year to establish a Supreme Court for India has been condemned by all including Mahatma Gandhi. He asked those who believed in the Mahatma to remember how he castigated those who voted down his resolution. Here was an opportiunity for them to rectify their mistake by opposing the motion of the Home Member.

At this stage (4-50 p.m.) the House adjourned.—Free Press.

FINANCE BILL PASSED

DELHI, March 24.

The Finance Bill has been passed by the Assembly by 66 votes to 29, Nationalists mostly remaining neutral. Pandit Malaviya's remark, while giving his reasons for not supporting the Bill, that this was his last speech in the Assembly, has roused speculation as to his reason for contemplating resignation.—A.P.

DIVISION LIST

Following is the division list on the Finance Bill which was carried in the Assembly to-day by 66 votes to 29. The following 66 voted for the Bill:—Mr. Saryotham Bao, Dr. Macphail, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Dakhan, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocks, Sir Victor Hassoon, Mr. Aria, Mr. Sitaramraju, Mr. [illegible], Ismail Khan, Mr. Anwarulazim, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. T. B. Roy, Maulvi Mohomed Yakub, Mr. Gavin Jones, Sir Zulfiqarali Khan, Mian Mohomed Shah, Nawaz Sayyed Hussain Shah, Mr. Rajan Bakh Shah, Mohomed Nawaz Khan Maulvi, Mr. A. Matin Chaudhury, Mr. Chalmers, U Kin Maung, Mr. Lamb, Rai Harbilas Sarda, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Graham, Mr. Young, Mr. Howell, Sir Ganen Roy, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dunnett, Mr. Sankar Rao, Mr. Coatman, Mr. V. K. A. Iyengar, Sir George Paddison, Mr. Gopalswami Ayyangar, Mr. Allison, Mr. Haigh Mr. Donovan, Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Keane, Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. S. M. Singh, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Hazlet, Mr. Tonkinson, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Mr. K. C. Roy, Prince Akram Hussain, Sardar Howarir Singh, Captain Kabul Singh, Nawabzada Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Col. Gidney, and Mr. Joshi.

The following 29 voted against the motion: Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Nayudu, Mr. Farookhi, Mr. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Chunder, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Birla, Lala Lajpat Rai, Diwan Chamanlal, Mr. Narayan Prasad Singh, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, Dr. Moonje, Mr. D. P. Misra, Mr. S. Dutta, U Tok Kyi and Mr. Aney—A.P.

RIFT IN THE CONGRESS LUTE

NEW DELHI, March 24.

In regard to the voting on the Finance Bill, it is understood that the Congress Party decided even before yesterday not to oppose the Finance Bill.

It is understood the lead taken by Mr. Ranga Iyer was against the Party Executive decision, which however issued, yesterday no written whip on the matter, but only issued an oral whip.

Mr. Ranga Iyer led the opposition to the Finance Bill on the ground that the Congress resolution was mandatory and that in the absence of any directing the All-India Congress Committee to the contrary, the Party Executive had no right to issue a whip in direct violation of the Congress resolution on the subject.

It is understood the Congress Party met this morning and issued the whip that no decision shall be called on the voting on the Finance Bill. One of the members it is stated protested against the whip. The result was that some of the members of the Congress Party voted for the rejection of the Bill, most of them remained neutral.—Free Press.

BOMBAY MILITARY TATOO.

Of all the praiseworthy efforts made by various bodies in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, the palm must be awarded to the organisers and promoters of the Military Tatoo at the Race Course on Thursday night. The military excelled themselves and provided the thousands that crowded at the race course with a display that was both spledid and unique. It is believed that the display has been the first of its kind ever seen in the city for many a long year. The first part of the programme consisted of six items of which the trick riding by the 2nd Lancers drew tumultuous applause and astonished the spectators by the high standard of horsemanship which the men displayed. The mendous enthusiasm was displayed during the performance of this item.

A mock combat between the artillery and a Tank was witnessed with keen interest. With breathless interest, or the shectators watched a tank creep up the maidan despite heavy bombardment fro m heavy artillery which broke the Tank at close quarters and won a round of applause from the gathering.

The second part of the programme witnessed a torchlight display by the men of the Roval Artillery and 1st South Staffordshire Regiment.

The function was a very successful one.

(Continued From Column 6.)

out-numbered by the upper caste Hindus. The leaders of the depressed classes have appealed to the authorities for protection and the District Officials including the H. S. P. are making enquiries on the spot. It must, however, be stated that if the President Magistrate had not allowed two processions to pass without doing anything

KOLABA DEPRESSED CLASS CONFERENCE.

ROWDYISM OF UPPER CLASS HINDUS.

MUSLIMS' TIMELY SUCCOUR.

(From our Special Representative.)

The "Times of India" in its issue of the 24th gives a short statement of the riot at Mahad. But as that statement is incomplete and fails to give a correct idea of what happened it is necessary to give a complete and correct account of the riot.

A Conference of the Depressed Classes of the Kolaba District was held at Mahad on the 19th and 20th instants under the Presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambekar, Bar-at-Law. The attendance of the depressed classes was over 2500 and great enhtusiasm prevailed. But the work of the Conference was severely marred by, riot, the responsibility for which rests entirely upon the upper class Hindu residents of the town of Mahad. On the first day of the Conference after the President had delivered his address, several upper class Hindus addressed the Conference assuring the depressed classes that, they were willing to help them in all ways and urging that the depressed classes should not cultivate hatred of the upper class Hindus. In pursuance of this, the Subjects Committee drafted a resolution among others laying down what the upper class Hindus should do for the uplife of the depressed classes. In the Subjects Committee the attention was drawn by some people to the fact that there was a great difficulty at Mahad for the depressed classes in obtaining water for drinking purposes and that this difficulty was felt not only by the resident depressed classes of Mahad but also by the depressed from villages who resorted to Mahad for private business or for the purposes of Government work. So great was the scarcity that water worth Rs. 15 had to be bought each day to satisfy the needs of the Conference. The Municipality of Mahad had sometime ago passed a resolution declaring the tanks in the city to be open to the public but as it had not placed a board there people feared to resort to them. The Subjects Committee, therefore, decided after taking the sense of the upper classes who attended the Conference in this matter, that the Conference should go in body to the Chowdar tank and help the depressed classes in establishing their right to take water.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

When, therefore, the Conference met on the morning of the 20th, and the first resolution which declared what the upper classes should do for the depressed classes was put before the Conference by members of the depressed classes and the President requested Messrs. Purushottam Prabhakar Joshi and Govind Narayan Dharya to speak on the resoution. With the exception of one clause in the resolution dealing with intermarriages they both accepted the resolution. Having thus assured itself that there was general support behind it the Conference when the Session was over, decided to go in body to the said tank. The procession was a most peaceful one and everything passed off quietly. But after about two hours some evil-minded leaders of the town raised a false rumour that the depressed classes were planning to enter the temple of Vireshwar, whereupon a large crowd of riff-raffs were collected all armed with bamboo sticks. The crowd soon became aggressive and the whole town at once became a surging mass of rowdies who seemed to be out for the blood of the depressed classes.

TWENTY WOUNDED.

The depressed classes were busy in taking their meal before dispersing to their villages. When a large part of them had left the town the rowdies entered the kitchen where the depressed classes were taking their food. There would have been a regular battle between the two forces. But the depressed classes were held back by their leaders and thus far more serious riot was averted. The rowdies finding no occasion for provocation began patrolling the main street and assaulting the members of the depressed classes who in stray batches were passing along on their way to their villages and committed trespass in the houses of several depressed class people and gravely assaulted them. In all the number of wounded in the town is supposed to be as large as 20. In this the attitude of of the depressed classes was as commendable as the attitude of many of the upper classes was unworthy. The depressed classes assembled vastly outnumbering the upper classes. But as the object of their leaders was to do everything in a non-violent and absolutely constitutional manner they set their faces against any aggression on the part of the depressed classes. It speaks a great deal in favour of the depressed classes that although the provocation given to them was immense they kept their self-control. The Mahad Congerence has shown that the upper classes are not willing to allow the depressed classes to enjoy such elementary civic rights as taking water from public water-courses.

MUSLIM SYMPATHY FOR THE DEPRESSED.

In this connection it must be said that the Mohammedans of Mahad showed much sympathy for the depressed classes. Many of these poor people were saved from the attacks by the timely succour of the Mahamedans. The most reprehensible part of the conduct of the upper caste Hindus in Mahad and Kolaba District was that messages were sent immediately to the different villages asking the upper class people there to punish the delegates of the Conference as soon as they returned to their respective villages. In obedience to this mandate, assaults were committed on a number of Mahars returning from the Conference either before or after they reached their villages, where the depressed classes, have the disadvantage of being overwhelmingly

(Continued in Column 1.)

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugs and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed; for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

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THE MOST DANGEROUS, CRUEL, BLOOD THIRSTY AND MOST PREVALENT ENEMY OF MAN'S HAPPINESS AND WEALTH.

TRUE SERVICES TO THE MOTHERLAND

AND

THE MOST IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO THE COUNTRY.

Since God has bestowed upon me the following.—The MOST CERTAIN CURE, I have been trying my best to relieve innumerable sons of the Motherland from the LIVING DEATH—Sexual Impotency, which is the common complaint now-a-days and which is the great prevalent enemy of MAN'S HAPPINESS AND HONOUR. The untellable condition of the Country youths and the most horrible consequences of the above SECRET DISEASE forced me to serve the Motherland with what I have—"JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET."

I AM NEITHER A HAKEEM NOR A DOCTOR BUT A ZAMINDAR YOUTH, God bestowed upon me the above MIRACULOUS CURE through the sacred hands of an OLD MAHATMAJI living in Kahmir Hills (it is a story too long to detail here). There are four medicines, mostly composed of MIRACULOUS HERBS, which turn the Nominal man a Real man with FULL VITALITY IN SEMEN AND THE SEXUAL ORGAN, NO TEMPORARY RELIEF BUT LASTING RECOVERY. With the view to serve the Public with SUCH MIRACULOUS DISCOVERY I have started the PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS to produce only these Four medicines in large scale, 20 days' Treatment I have arranged in a Set, namely "JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET." Each Set contains:—

(1) Jari Booti Mardai Powder for 10 days.
(2) Jari Booti Mardai Oil for 10 days.
(3) Jari Booti Mardai Pills for 10 days.
(4) Ten Special Medicated Bandages.
(5) The Direction Paper.
(6) THE FOLLOWING GUARANTEE PAPER.

THE GUARANTEE.

(1) Whoever will have no relief from the use of Jari Booti Mardai Set, the money will be refunded in full atonce.
(2) After completing the Treatment if some one will feel the least weakness in Semen or the Sexual organs, the medicines will be posted to him ABSOLUTELY FREE.
(3) Whoever prove in these medicines RASAYAN (Some burnt metal) Rs. 500 will be rewarded.
(4) Whoever prove these Medicines USELESS, Rs. 500 will be rewarded.
(5) Before beginning the treatment note your weight and have your photo and after the treatment get the same again, I STRONGLY CHALLENGE, in comparison the weight will increase and the complexion will turn RED.

NO BIG PARHEZ, VERY EASY TO USE, EVERY ONE VERY EASILY, WITH HIS OWN HANDS AND AT HIS OWN HOME CAN GET HIMSELF RID OF THE MOST DANGEROUS CLUTCHES OF THE LIVING DEATH VERY QUITELY AND CONFIDENTIALLY CORRESPONDENCE IS KEPT QUITE CONFIDENTIAL (it is the main reason that I cannot express the words and names of those, who after using the Set, have conferred the words of praise about the Miraculous effects of the JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET) MEDICINES ARE POSTED IN PLAIN PARCELS WITH NOTHING THEREON TO INDICATE THE NATURE OF CONTENTS, THE MEDICINES PRODUCE NO BURN OR ULCER AT ALL.

VALUE AND THE TRUE SERVICE

VALUE of one JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET containing the above 6 things is Rs. 5 only. I DARE SAY THAT AFTER A MERE TRIAL YOU WILL REALISE THE WORTH OF MY SERVICES.

IT IS MOST COMPULSORY to write whole correspondence in English in good handwriting and in brief.

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K.-30.

PROMOTING COMMUNAL HARMONY

"THE FELLOWSHIP" INAUGURATED.

"GO BACK TO ETERNAL VERITIES".

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

An organisation called "The Fellowship" was brought into being at a meeting in the Albert Hall this evening, Mr. H. N. Datta presiding. The object of the movement is to fight the increasing communal and racial conflict in the country and to promote harmony and goodwill among the different communities. Messages sympathising with the objects of the meeting were sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The former said that the surest way of removing communal tension which had unfortunately prevailed of recent years, and of preventing the possibilities of its recurrence was to ensure a sympathetic study and understanding of the contributions which the various religions and cultures had made to the progress of civilization.

Dr. Tagore said: "The time has come when we must cultivate worldwide spiritual comradeship by training ourselves to realize the inner core of the truth in all religions, feeling glad when we discover the spiritual wisdom which we find in our own creed, expressed in those of others, with their special characteristic idiom, accent and emphasis."

NEED FOR SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING.

Opening the proceedings the President quoted the object of the movement, which was the cultivation of a spirit of reverence for all religions and culture through a sympathetic study and understanding and the spiritual appreciation of their special contribution to the religous life and evolution of universal humanity, co-operation among the members of the different faiths and cultures in the pursuit of the universal religious ideal of the love of God and the service of man.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, in the course of an eloquent appeal for good understanding between Hindus and Moslems, said that they all called God their Father, and he had no doubt that the heart of their Father in Heaven must bleed when he saw his children fighting with one another.

BACK TO ETERNAL VERITIES.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. W. C. Wordsworth on behalf of the European community, Mr. Devi prasad Khaitan on behalf of the Marwaris, Moulvi Wahed Hossein on behalf of the Mahomedans, Dr. Taraporewalla on behalf of the Parsis, and Mr. Arakio on behalf of the Jews.

The Rev. Dr. Howells said that he did not believe that the essential spiritual experience of a devout Mahomedan was different from the spiritual experience of a devout Hindu, Christian or a devout Jew if they made religion absolutely fundamental in all their relationship with one another. They were moving towards a great transformation. Let them give up externals and go back to the eternal verities of their respective religions and then it would be easy for them to unite.—A. P.

WANTED UNDENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S PLEA

LAHORE, March 23.

Presiding at the distribution of prizes at Government College, Sir Malcolm Hailey referred to the size of Lahore Colleges which made it impossible for them to have "that intimate common life among students so formative of character and that close touch between the formed mind and riper experience of the teacher and the growing and eager brain of the student which Collegiate life should provide." His Excellency admitted that educational progress would have beeen far slower had those institutions not come into existence, but he had no kind of doubt in his mind "that our present day state would have been better if the whole field of collegiate working had been occupied by undenominational institutions" His Excellency believed that the future lay with publicly managed institutions. He confessed he would be delighted if the Legislative Council decided that henceforth no new educational grants should be given either by the province or a local body to denominational institutions, confining increased expenditure to public institution. He emphasised the need of reviewing the whole of their educational methods and procedure and concluded by referring to Mr. Hemmy's long association of 29 years with the College which he said was almost unique in India.—A. P.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah proceeds on tour next week, Leaving Delhi on 29th March he reaches Madras via Bombay on 2nd April and stays there till 9th April spending a day at Coimbatore during that period. He reaches Calcutta on 12th and leaves for Darjeeling the same night. He stays at Darjeeling till the 15th and reaches Simla on 18th April.—A. P.

London.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Bill.—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON.

WILL THERE BE APPRECIATION OF VALUES?

AN ADVICE TO "BULL" SPECULATORS

Reports are current in the city that if the Broach crop will be less than that of last year (as forecasted in the official report) and if this forecast turns out correct there will be an appreciation of values. We may point out that the major effect of the prospects of the prospective small Indian crop, as per official forecast, is already reflected in the ruling prices of our cotton which are about Rs. 35 per candy, higher, compared with the prices of American cotton.

Some well-informed firms believe that owing to this disparity and cheapness of American cotton, Indian mills are likely to consume 4 lakhs bales of Americans. At the same time our exports, so far, to foreign countries are also smaller by 3 lakhs of bales, as they are also using more of American cotton.

Thus, the shortage of Indian crop will be greatly relieved by using American cotton. A continuance of this disparity will result eventually unfavourably on our textile industry, as the relative cheapness of American cotton will compete, to a greater extent, with the output of our mills, and thus force them either to use more American cotton or lessen the consumption of Indian cotton.

It is advisable that all these factors should be taken into consideration before any speculative bull campaign is launched in anticipation of appreciation of values.

INDIA AND INDUSTRIES

MR. N. M. JOSHI ON LABOUR CONDITIONS.

DELHI, March 23.

Speaking at a public meeting on India and industries, Mr. N. M. Joshi said for the development of industries the workers should be organised but it was difficult to organise the agriculturist workers as they had mainly to depend upon their masters. The methods adopted in India are far from right and they need a thorough change.

Referring to labour conditions, the speaker said due to the cut-throat competition prevalent among the workers and masters, co-operation has become absolutely impossible. The speaker dwelt at length on the benefits of the co-operative movement and concluded that through this movement the industries could be nationalised.—Free Press.

WIDO MURDERED IN SLEEP.

RS. 20,000 CASH AND JEWELLERY STOLEN.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Greed of money is suspected to be the cause of the cruel murder of one Raiharni Dasi, a widow living alone without any relations at her house at Howrah.

She was murdered in her sleep and the dead body was deposited in an iron chest in the house, wherefrom it was later recovered.

Cash and jewellery worth Rs. 20,000 has been stolen.—Free Press.

TRANSFER FROM RANGOON JAIL.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Mr. Madan M. Bhownik has been removed from the Rangoon Jail, though he was not in a fit condition to travel. He says that he had asked the jail authorities to ask the C.I.D. to postpone his departure, but on the ground that there was no accommodation in the Jail, he was removed from the jail at night.—Free Press.

MIDNAPORE JAIL STRIKE CONTINUES

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The hunger strike in the Midnapore Central Jail continues, writes a correspondent of "Forward."

Yesterday was the eight day of the strike which originated over the refusal of the authorities to give vermilion to the detenus to celebrate the Holi festival. There are eleven detenus in the Midnapore Jail.—Free Press.

JUDGMENT IN PROCESSION CASE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The case in which Jallan Sardar and 29 others were charged with rioting and attacking a Janmashthami procession in the Bhukailash Lane, was concluded yesterday before the S.D.O., Alipore, after a protracted hearing lasting over seven months.

Jallan Sardar was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and was bound down in a surety of Rs. 250 for one year. Fifteen other Muslims were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each and to be bound down in a surety of Rs. 100 each for one year. Fourteen others were acquitted.—Free Press.

ANOTHER DACOIT JAILED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

On a charge of being a member of a criminal conspiracy gang and for committing a dacoity attended with murder, one Cheddy Singh was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Suburban Police Magistrate.

It is stated the accused, along with others, organised a party and committed a dacoity in the house of Nityamoni Dassi, an aunt of Kumar Harichandra Raoy of Barrackpore. The lady was murdered and properly consisting of cash and jewellery was stolen.—Free Press.

NEW NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 23.

In connexion with the new national high school that is going to be started by the Gujarat Vidyapith, Principal Kripalani, Professor Pathak addressed a meeting of the citizens of Ahemadabad last night, explaining the curriculum and ideals of the school. The school will be manned principally by the staff of the Mahavidyalaya and instructions will be imparted through the medium of Gujarathi, spinning, sewing, carpentry, music, physical culture and accountancy all having their due place in the curriculum. Some local bodies an institutions have promised their support to this new venture.—Free Press.

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ALL ARE INDIAN NATIONAL CONCERNS

BENGAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

DEMAND FOR A POLICY OF TOTAL PROHIBITION

CALCUTTA, March 22.

In the Bengal Council to-day the demand of Rs. 22,98,000 for Excise was further discussed. The Swarajists and Mahomedans condemned the policy of Government and advocated total prohibition. Failing that they demanded a statement of a Government scheme leading to total prohibition in a short time. The demand was carried without any cut. The demand of Rs. 22,98,000 under Registration was also granted without cut. The next demand of Rs. 1,13,85,00, for expenditure under Education Transferred was then taken up and discussion had not concluded when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

Twin faces in her mirror

TWIN faces but how easily she can tell the difference! Both hers, but one as she was before she went to bed, the other as she rises in the morning with her complexion so clear and fresh that she looks years younger. That is because she massaged in a little Mercolized Wax before she went to bed. While she slept the Mercolized Wax was gently, imperceptibly dissolving away all the old, worn-out, dried-up particles of skin and allowing the young, delicate skin which was underneath to grow clear and unstifled.

That is the process Nature designed, one layer of new skin gradually replacing another as exposure to light and dust caused it to grow old, dry and discoloured. Modern life interferes with Nature's process, and half the dull complexions one sees are due entirely to minute particles of worn-out skin clogging the tiny pores and choking the delicate, young skin underneath.

Try to experiment yourself to-night before you go to sleep. Gently massage your face, neck and arms with some Pure Mercolized Wax. To-morrow morning look in the glass and we will promise you will be delighted with the result. Mercolized Wax cannot fail. It is simply Nature's own way. Do not forget. Try it to-night. Just ask any chemist for some Pure

Mercolized Wax

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

That aching back!

Is a dull, throbbing backache making you miserable? Are you tortured with rheumatic pains, stiffness and hard swellings in your joints or limbs? Do the sharp stabs of lumbago attack your back? Is there annoying urinary disorder? Are you feeling tired and worn out, nervous, irritable and depressed? Then look to your kidneys!

The kidneys are the blood filters, and should they slacken in their work, the blood becomes poisoned and your entire system is upset. Backache and sharp, knife-like twinges begin to distress you; your head aches, you have dizzy spells, bladder trouble and sleeplessness. Don't wait for further signs of kidney disease. Help your weakened kidneys before it is too late. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine will *prevent*, as well as relieve, kidney and bladder complaints. Doan's Pills have helped thousands. They should just as surely help you.

DENGUE
(BREAK-BONE FEVER)

is robbed of its worst terrors by Phenalgin. Phenalgin reduces the temperature and rapidly relieves the pains in the head, bones, muscles and back of the eyes.

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RAJ KUM CASE.

KHARAG BAHADUR CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

In the Rajkumari case, Mr. Langford James, Defence counsel, addrssing the jury said in the early investigation there was only one charge. Subsequently two charges were introduced. The ultimate question in all matters of life and death and in most matters of imprisonment was not any pedantic reading of the written code, but a true and sincere verdict of nine citizens chosen by lot.

The verdict they had to give was upon three charges of murder, attempt to murder and grievous hurt.

Turning to the facts of the case, Mr. Langford James remarked they were made comparatively clear by the accused's statement, which for frankness and sincerity, it would be difficult to equal—a statement from which the accused had not gone back by an inch. The facts were: One very young girl aged fifteen, who came from the royal race of Nepal, came to Benares and fell in the hands of Paddam Prasad, who sold her to a filthy Marwari in Calcutta for Rs. 1,300, by whom she was treated in a manner which it was difficult to think of. Not content with satisfying his own beastly lust, she was passed on to his friends and treated in a manner which no harlot had any right to expect to treat her. Her miseries excited the sympathy of the accused, who had from the early age of thirteen, sworn not to take life and listened with keenness and appreciation the doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi, but there came a time when this non-violent body made up his mind to chop off the head of Hiralal, this human reptile. What had happened was the deceased, who had for some years past been a festering sore and a pollution to society, in which he lived, was dead, and the community, which he had infected was sweeter and better by the reason of his death.

Delivering the judgment, Mr. Justice Gregory agreed with the verdict of the jury who returned the verdict of not guilty on charge of murder but guilty of attempt to murder.

Kharag Bahadur was sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

GURKHAS ADMIRE KHARA BAHADUR'S "HEROISM."

CHECK IN TRAFFIC IN NEPALI GIRL URGED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

Consequent on the sentence passed by the High Court sessions on Kharag Bahadur Singh, a meeting of Gurkhas under the presidency of Thakur Chandan Singh, President of the League, was held at the Albert Hall this evening. Resolutions were passed expressing admiration of heroism, self-lessness and patriotism of Kharag Bahadur and requesting the British Government to commute the sentence and the Nepal Government to check the shameful traffic in Nepali girls alleged to be carried on by some Calcutta people.—Free Press.

A SYMPATHETIC CROWD.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

The heavy sentence passed on Kharag Bahadur Singh by Mr. Justice Gregory evoked cries of "Shame to justice" from a sympathetic crowd assembled outside the court room.—A. P.

KHARG BAHADUR'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, March 22.

In the case in which Kharg Bahadur was charged at the High Court Sessions with murdering a rich Marwari, Hiralal Agarwala, the accused made a lengthy statement. He said he followed Mr. Gandhi's cult of non-violence. The reasons which led him to assault Hiralal Agarwala were the forcible abduction of, and outrage on, a Nepali girl who was related to the Rana family of Nepal. The deceased, he alleged, also slandered Nepalese women-folk. The accused could not take lying down the aspersions cast upon the womanhood of his country. He was convinced that what he had done was morally right, and could not be legally wrong. He admitted that he did strike Hiralal, but he was not at all guilty.—A.P.

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ANCIENT CULTURE OF INDIA

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH AT CALCUTA SANSKRIT COLLEGE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

Lord Lytton presided at the Convocation of Board of Sanskrit Examination held at the Calcutta Sanskrit College this afternoon. He said the civilisation of India like the civilisation of Europe was rooted in the past and it was better to develop what was indigenous than to substitute what was foreign. Modern India should be built upon the foundations of ancient culture and enriched by the streams of of learning which had flowed into it from both East and West. Both had elements of richness and of strength which shoul give to this country qualities which cou not be derived from either alone—A. P.

London.—The Balliol oarsman T. Penpercorn, who filled the vacancy in the Oxford boat caused by LLewellcyn's illness has been forbidden to row by doctor owing to a boil on the wrist. P. Johnson (Magdalen) has been rowing as stroke for the last two days.—Reuter.

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"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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